"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast Monday and Tuesday; continued cool; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,275. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON DECIDES NOT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS IN MEXICO

No Intention of Recalling Them at Present, Secretary Baker Announces.

FORCES TO BE REARRANGED

Expedition to be Maintained Until Carranza Proves He Can Crush Villa.

FUNSTON'S PLANS ADOPTED

Pablo Lopez, Whose Men Massacred Americans, Is Captured and Will Be Executed.

Carranza's Troops Despoil American Homes in Minaca

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL PERSHING, Near Namiquipa, Mexico, April 23, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Carranzista soldiers are evacuating the Guerrero district and concentrating in Chihuahua, ostensibly not to hamper Americans.

Leaving Minaca, where American interests predominate, General Luis Herrera's garrison has despoiled the town, destroying American houses, looting a hotel, and stealing horses. A considerable part of the Carranzistas' mobilization is progressing in Chihuahua.

Colonel Carranza, the First Chief's son, who left Cusihuiriachic to find Villa's reputed grave, has not been heard from.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—American troops are to remain in Mexico indefinitely. This was determined today, when President Wilson approved a recommendation made by Major Gen. Funston for a redisposition of the forces composing the American punitive expedition. The purpose of this redisposition of the forces is to enable the expedition to recuperate and strengthen itself for the second stage of the military project, which has for its sole purpose the capture of Villa and dispersal of his forces. There is no intention for the present to withdraw our forces from Mexican soil. It is evident that the international situation has become very delicate.

General Funston's recommendation for a redisposition of the forces in Mexico was approved by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, at his conference with General Funston yesterday at San Antonio, and was submitted in a long joint report, signed by Generals Scott and Funston, which arrived at the War Department by telegram several hours before daylight this morning.

The report was considered by Major Gen. Tasker L. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, acting during General Scott's absence, and was approved by General Bliss, officers of the General Staff, and by Secretary Baker before it received the sanction of President Wilson at an early morning conference at the White House between the President and the Secretary of War.

Announcement by Baker.

Orders were sent to General Funston today fully approving his recommendations and leaving their execution to his discretion. The decision of the President was made public by Secretary Baker in the following statement:

General Funston recommends a redisposition of the forces in Mexico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunity for further co-operation with the force of the de facto Government of Mexico. His recommendation has been approved and its execution left to his discretion.

Secretary Baker in the afternoon declined to expand this statement. He said he felt it was obvious that for military reasons he should not make any disclosure at this time regarding the details of the proposed redisposition of the forces. He declined to say whether the plan involved changing the main base on the border or the establishment of a new, shorter, and more direct line of supply and communication from Ojinaga or some other point on the Texas boundary.

Before leaving the War Department tonight, however, Secretary Baker, in response to inquiries, dictated this statement as a supplement to his earlier announcement:

The statement made indicates nothing whatever on the subject of the time of the withdrawal of the American troops. The whole subject of their presence in Mexico is under arrangement and negotiations conducted by the State Department. There is no present intention of withdrawing the troops from Mexico.

To Police Bandit Area.

Behind the formal announcements there was a plain intimation that the Washington Government had determined to maintain a military status quo beyond the border until the Mexican de facto Government has demonstrated its ability to capture or crush Villa and his adherents and prevent repetitions of the Columbus raid.

In the interim, it is understood, the American troops will be so placed as to safeguard the border towns by virtual-

Continued on Page 3.

OBREGON TO CONFER WITH GEN. FUNSTON

Mexico Will Send War Minister to Border to Adjust Problems of American Expedition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 23.—On good authority it has been learned that the de facto Government decided today to send General Obregon, Minister of War, north to confer with General Funston, probably at Eagle Pass, Texas. It was understood that the matters to be discussed at the conference would be those pertaining to the military situation in Chihuahua and to means of shipping provisions to American troops pursuing Villa.

A satisfactory arrangement is expected to result from the conference. General Obregon's powers probably will be plenary, subject to instructions given him before leaving here. It is reported these instructions will contain nothing that will militate against a successful result of the conference.

Informal steps for the conference began here on Friday, with James Linn Rodgers, United States Special Agent, and Charles Douglas, the Carranzistas' Washington counsel. Mr. Rodgers this afternoon received from the Department of State in Washington suggestions for the conference. An official note is to be presented to the de facto Government tomorrow morning. Its suggestions probably will be accepted at once, and it is believed General Obregon will depart on Tuesday.

The general belief here among high officials of the Government is that a complete understanding between Mexico and the United States will result from the conferences, and that American troops will be withdrawn from Mexican territory.

Mr. Rodgers called on General Carranza at Chapultepec Castle this afternoon and remained some time. It being a holiday, the Foreign Office was closed, and it was impossibre to interview Foreign Minister Aguilar regarding the pending conference.

El Pueblo, a semi-official organ, tomorrow morning will publish in black-faced type an editorial dealing with the international situation and saying, in part:

"While Mexican and American diplomats were discussing how to reach an amicable settlement, American troops entered certain towns on the Mexican border. Meanwhile negotiations continued between the two Governments, but no final agreement was reached. In view of this fact, the Mexican Government, according to the last note of Foreign Minister Aguilar, decided not to continue discussing this matter, and asked the American Government to withdraw the troops that crossed our border.

"It is to be hoped that the American Government will grant this demand, because this is the only manner to end the existing conflict, but if this demand is not granted the Mexican people can be assured that the First Executive of the republic will demonstrate once more that he will defend national pride as he has done on other occasions, demonstrating before the whole world that nobody will be allowed to interfere in our interior affairs.

"We call the attention of our readers to the facts mentioned in this editorial because they prove that the Mexican people have confidence in their First Chief and are ready to support him in his great work whether in peace or in war."

BARON VON DER GOLTZ MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED

Third Prominent German To Die Suddenly In Turkey—Kaiser's New Envoy Closely Guarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The latest news in Rome from Constantinople leads to the belief that the death of Field Marshal von der Goltz was not due to natural causes. It is pointed out that a few days ago an official Turkish denial was issued that there was cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Turkish army and another dispatch to the German papers described von der Goltz as in excellent health.

A friend of mine who resided forty years in Constantinople and who, being an Englishman, was able to leave only through the good offices of the American Embassy, thinks von der Goltz was killed by a Turkish officer, perhaps a member of his own staff.

"Curious things," he said, "have been happening in Turkey. First a German military Attaché was killed by a Turkish officer some seven months ago. Then the German Ambassador, Count Wangenheim, died only a few days after his return to his post. We know in Constantinople what these sudden deaths in Turkey mean, and now we also know what we are to think of the sudden disappearance of von der Goltz.

"His death confirms numerous reports of dissatisfaction in the Turkish army. The only way in which Liberal Turks can show their resentment against the tyranny of their German masters is by killing the chief representatives of the Kaiser.

"Great precautions meanwhile have been taken to protect the Kaiser's latest envoy, Prince Stephan von Schaumburg-Lippe, who was sent by the German Emperor with a special decoration for the Sultan."

CHINESE CRAFT CRASH; MORE THAN 1,000 LOST

Cruiser Strikes Army Transport and Only 30, Including One Foreigner, Survive.

SHANGHAI, April 23.—More than a thousand soldiers and men of the crew of the steamer Hsin-Yu were lost when the steamer sank, after a collision with the cruiser Hai-Yung, Saturday evening south of the Chusan Islands.

The steamer, acting as a transport, was taking troops to Foochow. The collision occurred during a thick fog, and only one foreign engineer, twenty soldiers, and nine sailors out of six foreigners and over a thousand soldiers and members of the crew were saved.

THIRTY DIVISIONS HURLED BY KAISER AT VERDUN LINES

Are Made Over as Fast as They Are Used Up, French War Office Declares.

CAPTURE SOME TRENCHES

Germans Report Progress on Left Bank of Meuse West of Dead Man's Hill.

FRENCH ALSO MAKE GAINS

British Positions Near Ypres, Recently Stormed, Given Up Because of Floods, Berlin Explains.

LONDON, April 23.—Thirty German divisions (600,000 men) have appeared on the Verdun front up to April 22, according to a French official statement, issued tonight, which continues:

It is to be remarked that the German command seeks to carry on the action with the fewest troops possible, but keeps them at the front until they are completely used. As fast as losses are sustained the German command reforms the units by means of reinforcements, and brings them back to the attack when they are scarcely reconstituted. It is thus that certain divisions have reappeared on this front as often as three, and even four, times.

In their latest operations in this sector the Germans claim the capture of more French trenches in the Verdun region on the left bank of the Meuse, southeast of Haucourt, and west of Dead Man's Hill.

The French official communication from Paris makes no mention of this, but announces that by a surprise attack in the Wood of Avocourt the French took several posts on the road.

That the Germans lost all of the trenches on the Langemarck-Ypres road recently won from the British is admitted in today's official report from Berlin, but it is asserted that their evacuation was necessitated by high floods which made consolidation of the position impossible.

The following official report of active operations was issued by the French War Office tonight:

South of the Somme our artillery carried out concentrated fires on the German trenches in the neighborhood of Fransart and Hattencourt, south of Chaulnes.

West of the Meuse there was a somewhat violent bombardment against Hill 304.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre there were artillery gusts, but no infantry action occurred during the course of the day.

In Lorraine we vigorously shelled the enemy works in the sector of Leintrey. No event of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

The day bulletin read:

West of Vauquois the Germans tried during the course of the night to capture one of our machine guns which was particularly inconveniencing them. They were repulsed. Eight prisoners remained in our hands.

West of the Meuse the enemy did not renew his attacks between the brook of Bethincourt and Le Mort Homme. A surprise attack made by us in the wood of Avocourt enabled us to take several posts on the road and to make a few prisoners.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre region the artillery has been only intermittently active.

The night was quiet on the other parts of the front.

Following is the official report of the British War Office issued tonight:

Last night we made a successful raid against the enemy's trenches southwest of Thiepval. Thirteen prisoners were captured, and a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy by our men bombing their dugouts. Our casualties were very slight.

Mining activity continues in the Hohenzollern sector. Today there were artillery actions about Hebuterne, Neuville-St. Vaast, Souchez and Carency, and about the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Our artillery dispersed an enemy working party in front of St. Eloi this afternoon.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The activity of the opposing artillery forces was resumed with vigor today, particularly in the whole sector between Nieuport and Dixmude. German transport by railroad was effectively taken under our fire near the village of Beerst.

The text of the German official statement follows:

We were compelled to evacuate our newly-won trenches on the Langemarck-Ypres road on account of high floods which made their consolidation impossible.

An English hand grenade attack, made toward morning south of St. Eloi, was repulsed. English patrols, which advanced in the night against our lines on both sides of the Bapaume-Albert high road after preparation by strong artillery fire, were repulsed.

Near Tracy-le-Val an enemy gas attack was unsuccessful. Clouds of gas were swept back in the direction of the French.

On the left bank of the Meuse, southeast of Haucourt and west of Dead Man Hill, we have taken enemy trenches. On the right bank of the river in Woevre Plain and on the heights near Combres fighting activity was limited to very lively artillery engagements.

British Fail Again in Tigris Attack; Repulsed After Entering Turk Trenches

LONDON, April 23.—Floods in the Tigris region are proving a formidable obstacle to the advance of the British relief force. General Gorringe, in another attack this morning on the strong Sannayyat position on the north bank of the river, met the same fate as in a similar attack on April 9. The British, forced to advance on a very contracted front, succeeded in pentrating the second line Turkish trenches, but were unable to maintain the positions gained, in the face of a Turkish counterattack.

Last week's fighting on the south bank of the river, which also was of a serious character and varying fortune, had given General Keary's forces a net advance of about two miles, and it had been hoped that this success would help General Gorringe break through on the north bank.

The official statement says:

General Lake telegraphing today, reports:

An attack made this morning on the Sannayyat position, on the left, or north bank, failed. The position had been systematically bombarded on the 20th and 21st at intervals during each night and again this morning. Owing to floods, it was found possible for one brigade only to attack over a very contracted front.

The leading troops of this brigade, consisting of a British composite battalion, advanced with great gallantry and penetrated the enemy's first and second lines, through the bog and submerged trenches. A few got up into the third line. The brigade, however, was unable to maintain itself under the enemy's counter-attacks. Other brigades, pushed up on the right and left to reinforce, were unable to reach their objectives across the flooded, boggy ground under heavy machine gun fire. Our troops on the right bank were also unable to make much progress.

T. R. AND SONS READY TO GO TO THE FRONT

Colonel Accuses President of Crime Against Nation in Failing to Prepare for War.

WARNING 14 MONTHS AGO

Says Germany Did Not Take Submarine Notes Seriously, Knowing Our Unpreparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 23.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a statement tonight in which he held President Wilson and his advisers guilty of a "crime against the nation" in failing to prepare the country against the emergency of war with Germany or any other world power. The Colonel said:

Men are saying that they stand behind the President or by the President. I wish to speak for the men who in the event of war will stand in front of the President and between him and the foreign enemy; and who, therefore, will stand between danger and the men who are behind or beside the President.

These are the men who will go to the war at once if there is war with Germany, or with any other great power, and who feel, as I do, that we would far rather go to war unprepared than see our women and children murdered with impunity and the honor of the flag stained.

But it is a wicked thing that the folly of our rulers, in obeying the behests of the peace-at-any-price people and of the apostles of anti-preparedness, should make the sacrifice either useless or else needlessly and appallingly wasteful in blood.

In the event of such a war my four sons will go, and one, and perhaps both, of my sons-in-law; I will go myself; the young kinsfolk and friends of my sons will go; so my words are spoken with my eyes open.

It is of small consequence what happens to us of the older generation; but when I think of the young men my heart grows bitter that their fine and gallant young lives should be sacrificed, not to the nation's need but to the nation's folly.

I would far rather see them dead than see them flinch from their duty when the honor of our people is concerned. But if we now go to war these young men and all their fellows will die in thousands of fever and dysentery and lung trouble in the camps, because we have not prepared in advance, because they and those who would lead and care for them have not been trained in advance.

They will be butchered needlessly in battle because we have failed to prepare masses of artillery and machine guns and motor trucks, and shells and aeroplanes, and have failed to provide and train the men who shall manage all the formidable and delicate mechanism of war.

Twenty-one months have passed since the great war began, and during all this time we have not prepared in even the smallest degree in order, if possible, to avert war from us; or, if it could not be averted, to wage it efficiently and successfully.

The pacifists and anti-preparedness people have had their will and our rulers at Washington have bowed to them and left us helpless, and with blind fatuity they said they did this in the interests of peace.

When will our people learn that the peace of unpreparedness is the peace of cowardice and folly, and may at any time lead to overwhelming disaster?

Fourteen months ago we notified Germany that if she did whatever since she has done and continued to do, we would hold her to a strict accountability. Such language could only be justified if immediately and in thorough-going fashion we had bent our every energy to the task of preparing, and therefore showing that we meant what we said and that we possessed both the will and the power to make our words good.

Such a course would not have increased, it would have greatly diminished, the chances of war. But we sat supine. We took not one step to prepare. Naturally Germany did not treat us seriously; we misled her.

Now, fourteen months afterward, we say that we were serious. If Germany now does as we wish, it will, as I have said before, be proof positive that Germany would have promptly yielded if fourteen months ago we had so acted that Germany knew we meant what we said, and in such case, therefore, our rulers at Washington will have been proved responsible for the blood of the thousands of peaceful men, women, and children who have been killed.

If she does not yield, we are then faced with a crisis for which, during twenty-one months, we have failed to prepare in even the smallest degree.

The failure of our rulers at Washington to prepare during these twenty-one months, when even a child ought to have seen what was impending, has represented a folly so extremo that in its effect it was a crime against the nation.

The Colonel's cold was somewhat better today. He will go to New York tomorrow, however, to have his throat treated by Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, a specialist, to be in good trim for the addresses he is to deliver later in the week. He will not go to his office in town, but will return to Oyster Bay immediately after consulting Dr. Curtis.

BACKED WILSON, SAYS T. R.

Denies Attacking President Before His Policy Demanded It.

The charge against Theodore Roosevelt that he has been inconsistent because he failed in August, September, and October, 1914, to urge intervention in behalf of Belgium, and thereafter repeatedly attacked the Wilson Administration for failure to intervene, is met by Colonel Roosevelt in an article on "The Policy of Drift and Danger" in the June number of the Metropolitan Magazine.

Colonel Roosevelt says he refrained at

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN VOTES TO GO TO ANTI-WILSON MEN

Victor Ridder Quoted on the Organized Campaign for Congressmen.

BROTHER BACKS COLQUITT

United Opposition to President Is Justified by Teuton Sympathizers.

Victor Ridder, the brother of Bernard Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, said last night, according to information received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the German-American vote was being organized in this country in a campaign against any Presidential candidate not acceptable to the German-Americans, and that the start of that campaign was being made now in an effort to see that no Congressmen or Senators were returned to Washington who were not in opposition to President Wilson.

In his statement, as reported to THE TIMES, Mr. Ridder said he believed that the use of the German-American vote to beat men for Congress who might support Wilson was perfectly justified in view of the unwarranted attacks Mr. Wilson had made upon the Germans and the German-Americans living here.

Mr. Ridder was asked about the story appearing in a New York newspaper to the effect that Bernard Ridder had written to German language Texas newspapers asking them to support O. B. Colquitt, one of the candidates for the United States Senate.

"It is true that my brother and The Staats-Zeitung are using all the influence in their power," Mr. Ridder is reported to have said in reply, "to see that as large a vote as possible is swung to support men for Congress, Senators and Representatives, who are not in sympathy with President Wilson and who can be depended upon to oppose him to the last.

"I consider this is a perfectly justifiable action on our part in view of the unjust and unfair imputations of President Wilson against the German-Americans who are living peacefully as members of this nation despite the troubles in Europe. It is true that Bernard Ridder has written to friends in Texas asking their support of former Governor Colquitt's election to the Senate.

"There will be no attempt to swing the entire German-American vote until after both the Democratic and Republican parties select their nominees for President, but we will support that candidate who is satisfactory to German-Americans and fight the other."

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance, admitted last night that he knew of the plan to organize and swing the German-American vote in support of one candidate who might be acceptable, but he declared that he was going to keep out of the whole thing.

When asked about this matter by THE TIMES, Mr. Ridder responded, simply:

"It hardly seems credible, does it, that German-Americans would support a man solely on the ground that he was opposed to President Wilson? Any fight that was made by us against a Congressman would also depend a good deal on who was the nominee who might run against Mr. Wilson."

Mr. Ridder refused to answer the direct question as to whether or not the German-American vote had been organized and would vote one way or another as a solid body in the coming election. He said a reply to that question would have to be made by his brother Bernard. Bernard Ridder refused to make any statement last night.

Utterances of President Wilson to which exceptions have been taken by many German-Americans were contained in his message to Congress delivered Dec. 7, 1915, in which he spoke of those "who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of this Government into contempt; to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purpose to strike at them, and to debase our politics to uses of foreign intrigue."

GERMAN VOTE IS REPUBLICAN.

Few Democrats Alienated by President's Foreign Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Friends of the Administration do not believe that President Wilson's strong statement of the case against Germany before Congress, or his general course in the German controversy, puts political obstacles in the path of the Democratic party. The efforts of German-Americans to bring pressure to bear on the Washington Government directly or through Senators and Representatives have attracted attention to this question. But the prevailing opinion is that the German vote in the United States is normally about three-fourths Republican, so that it could not involve any serious Democratic loss, if totally alienated.

On the other hand, one reason why Democratic leaders would be glad to see Colonel Roosevelt nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, is that his nomination would be expected to work negatively at least to Democratic advantage with the German vote. Colonel Roosevelt has been more violent and more persistent in his denunciation of Germany than the President. If Colonel Roosevelt and President Wilson ran against each other it would be expected that many German-Americans,

Continued on Page 4.

BERLIN BELIEVES THE CRISIS IS PAST; KAISER'S REPLY IS ALREADY THERE; EXPECTED TO PREVENT BREAK WITH US

Submarines Sink Four More Vessels; Part of One British Crew May Have Perished

LONDON, April 23.—The Italian steamer Joseph Agost Tcherzec has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed.

Lloyd's announces that the French bark Chanaral, of 2,476 tons gross, was torpedoed on Saturday morning. The crew is believed to have been saved.

The captain and sixteen hands of the British steamer Feliciana, 4,277 tons gross, have been picked up by a steamer, according to a Lloyd's report. Search is being made for the remainder of the crew. The Feliciana is a total loss. Another report says that all of the crew have been saved.

The British steamer Tregantle, of St. Ives, 3,091 tons gross, has been sunk, a Lloyd's announcement states. All the crew were saved.

A steamer Jozsef Agost Foherczeg, owned by the Hungarian Levant Steamship Company, Limited, of Fiume is listed in the maritime records, which, however, do not report her recent movements. She was a vessel of 2,680 tons gross, built in 1904.

The steamer Feliciana arrived in London on March 11 from Philadelphia, which port she left on Feb. 22. There is no record of her subsequent movements.

The steamer Tregantle sailed from Norfolk on April 1 for Hull.

WILSON TARGET OF GERMAN PRESS

President Bitterly Assailed in Nearly All the Editorial Comment on the Note.

VORWAERTS URGES CAUTION

Leading Newspapers Hope Against a Break, but Uphold Submarine War.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23. — In the general comment on the American note the press voices the hope that there will be no break with America, but one and all the newspapers express the firm conviction that the people will stand by the Government and that there will be no surrender of the submarine as a weapon of reprisal against the English blockade. President Wilson is the target of nearly all the editorials.

The Morgenpost says: "Were our Government not now, as always, actuated by good-will and a desire to maintain peace with America, it would probably, immediately after receipt of the threatening Wilson note, have recalled Ambassador von Bernstorff and handed passports to the American Ambassador here. But, with us, the Government undoubtedly still hopes that it will be possible to maintain peace, to undermine which such strong and zealous evil forces are at work in America. But should the Government fail to satisfy America's demands, it may be certain that the German people stand behind it, that in the future, as in the past, the assaults of our enemies will come to naught, even though their battle front be strengthened by a new enemy.

"The American people's representatives still have the last word. Congress still has time to reconsider whether it wishes matters to go to the limit. If it does the chorus will sound over from here: 'On you rests the blame for a blood-red Easter.'"

The Lokal Anzeiger, which is the organ of the powerful industrial interests, including the great coal, iron, and steel industries, says:

"Had Wilson fought against the countless violations of international law of which our enemy is guilty, and particularly the cold-hearted inhumanity with which England is waging the war of starvation against us with the same indignation with which he has judged our submarine war and now sits in judgment on it, we might be able to believe in the honesty of the gesture with which he champions humanity in warfare.

"In that case he would have gone down in the history of his country as a champion of ethical principles, who looked neither to the right nor the left; one who had maintained those principles as a holy duty; one who would rather appear to posterity as an apostle of moral theories than a statesman. But long before our submarine war was begun he did nothing to hinder what might harm us, and at least indirectly he did everything to foster all American efforts that could be helpful to England. Since he either silently put up with all violations of international law by our enemies or so very gently chided them that his protests were absolutely without any effect, and since he could not bring himself to warn his fellow-countrymen against using armed enemy ships, therefore we cannot grant him the right to set himself up as the champion of humanity.

"Seeks False Halo."

"He seeks to set a false halo about his head. He will continue to live in the history of his country as a shortsighted statesman who, with stiff-necked egotism, did everything he could possible in this gigantic world war to aid that nation to achieve a victory which, in the future, will be the greatest and most dangerous foe of his country even as it was in the past. The strong terms about the barbarity of German warfare in the note, which appeared to be borrowed from the editorials of the Entente press, do not move us. We are concerned only about facts, and with quiet earnestness, as is German habit, we must also deal with this document.

Hopes Pledges Were Kept.

"We hope the German Government is in a position to disprove the charge that it has not kept its pledges. Whether the Government, in view of the

Continued on Page 2.

HARDEN DEFENDS WILSON'S STAND

German Editor Publishes an Arraignment of Berlin's Course Toward United States.

WARNS AGAINST WAR

Argues for Our Right to Sell Munitions and Points to German Plots Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that with the crisis pending in its relations with America, the German Government had a bombshell thrown into its midst by Maximilian Harden, the most feared and most powerful publicist in the Empire. It takes the form of an issue of his publication Die Zukunft, entirely devoted to a long and amazing polemic entitled, "If I were Wilson." The number is dated April 22. In its main purpose it is a great plea for an agreed peace, but its special interest at the moment lies in the passages bearing on Germany's relations with America.

To effect his object Harden expresses what undoubtedly are his own views in the form of an imaginary message from President Wilson: "Listen mankind to the message of a man," is how it begins, and then in the passages to which I have referred, Harden through this medium puts the whole case of America against his fellow countrymen. Following are quotations from his article.

"Germany accuses us of helping her enemies with war material. We have the right to do it.

"It is not our fault that Germany cannot be a client. German industry, in all modern wars, notwithstanding neutrality, delivered to one party and often to both, weapons and munitions.

"What you were allowed to do in industries Americans cannot be forbidden to do. The use of these undoubted rights by our manufacturers brought bitter reproach from Germans received into our free State. From this error came forth poison. Many of these people thought they must revenge themselves on the new home for the supposed wrong done to their Fatherland. The proofs of the favoring of these criminal actions lie in our archives. For such people to bite out from our country the most tasty bits of industrial fruits and at the first storm turn around as spurious Germans or Irishmen, that is unbearable.

"I only ask would Germany have allowed, during the Manchurian war, Japanese agents to work in Prussian Poland, and by agitations, fiery speeches, and the endangering of munition factories to frighten Germany into enmity against Prussia? Is our demand of rights not equal to that of Germany?

"I demand that Germany shall publicly disassociate herself from every community of foolish patriots who misuse our hospitality to upset civil peace. I demand that Germany shall, without reserve, protect the life and property of American citizens at sea. She can protect them.

"No longer may the question of the future of two great peoples, whether they shall live in friendship or enmity, depend upon the whim or nerve of a young submarine commander, who wishes to serve the Fatherland, to carve his name on German oak, and who only listens to his conscience when it says, 'down with everything I can catch.'

"To give way would be reckoned on neither side as weakness, but only as the expression of the reasonable wish of two peoples to preserve friendly intercourse. The results of a breach would be that our whole hemisphere, north and south, would be made the enemy of Germany, and not only for the war time.

"Germany would lose all her ships lying in American harbors and have to reckon with a considerable increase of enemy tonnage. From the day of the breach Germany would have to provision Belgium and herself. The whole of Holland and Scandinavia could hardly hope for more supplies by sea, would become in need themselves and could give nothing more to strangers.

"Whether at such a high price the loss of power to England by lack of food and shipping could be bought, Germany alone must decide.

"That the end of the war would then disappear into the unforeseeable distance is certain and not less because from that moment we should have a united front in America. The Germans, Irish, and Austro-Hungarians in our land would at once forget everything but that they were then one under the Stars and Stripes.'

PEOPLE AGAINST RUPTURE

Anxious Expressions of Hope That Trouble Will Be Avoided.

CHANCELLOR'S QUICK TRIP

He Hurries to Berlin by Special Train With the Kaiser's Decision.

PEACE INFLUENCES ACTIVE

Powerful Financial Interests at Work to Prevent a Break—Only Radicals Warlike.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, arrived in Berlin late today from Great Headquarters.

The greatest significance is attached to the quick return of the Chancellor. In well-informed quarters the shortness of the conference over the American note at Great Headquarters is interpreted as a highly optimistic sign, and while there is no attempt to minimize the difficulty of the position in which the Chancellor is placed as a result of the strong language of the note, and particularly the imputation that Germany has been acting in bad faith, the Chancellor's dilemma is not considered hopeless, and it is now believed that a way out will be found.

This task is made considerably easier by the fact that German public opinion is proved by test to be so overwhelmingly against a break with America.

It is considered not improbable that the Imperial Government will now return a prompt and sharp answer, largely for home consumption, but which will fully comply with America's demands by giving ample assurances of Germany's good faith.

Tonight all the weather signs indicate that the worst of the crisis has been safely passed as far as the Germans are concerned. There is no longer any doubt here that the Imperial Government will do nothing to precipitate a break nor leave anything undone to prevent it.

The great flood of comment, while not without crosscurrents of anger, resentment, and bitterness aroused by the tone of President Wilson's note, showed such an overwhelming strong undercurrent against war with America, such an almost unanimous public sentiment for peace as to convince a neutral observer that if the German people could settle the submarine question there would be no break.

There was absolutely no excitement today in Berlin, no popular clamor to break the Easter holiday calm. The German people apparently are going about their business or pleasure as quietly as if no crisis existed.

The correspondent heard many anxious expressions of hope that all trouble with America would be avoided.

The Tageblatt says in connection with the Chancellor's hurried and rather unexpected return: "One may assume that the conferences on the subject of the American note and over the form of the German answer have been concluded. It is possible that an official written answer may not be given for the present. That is possible, but not very probable, and at the present moment it appears that the written way will again be chosen."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 23, (via Copenhagen to London.)—The return of the Imperial Chancellor. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, to Berlin this afternoon, would seem to justify the assumption that the empire's responsible leaders at Great Headquarters have finished consideration of the American note and reached a decision concerning Germany's reply. What this reply will be is naturally unknown to any but the highest officials.

The Chancellor's return, it is understood, was not expected until Tuesday, hence a general decision appears to have been reached earlier than looked for. There is no intimation of when the reply will be formulated, but there seems to be much significance in the fact that the Lokal Anzeiger, which is consistently well informed, says that "Germany's strength and prestige have so increased in the last twenty months in the eyes of the whole world that the German Government has, indeed, only to follow the commandments of wisdom."

The obvious deduction, according to the view here, is that there is nothing to prevent Germany's making certain concessions if the leaders feel that they

can properly do so. Whether they do feel that they can go thus far is, of course, another question.

Peace Advocates Active.

There is unquestionably a considerable peace party in Germany, which includes powerful financial interests represented by the Bourse organs and the Frankfurter Zeitung, and including also the Berlin Tageblatt, and Socialist organs. Certain high officials, also, would consent to a breach or war with the United States only most reluctantly and under pressure of what seemed to them unavoidable necessity.

It may be not without significance that Maximilian Harden was permitted to print a remarkable article in his paper, Zukunft, defending President Wilson's standpoint in plain words.

With the possible exception of a handful of extremists, there appears to be nobody in Germany desirous of a breach or war with the United States. It is evident beyond doubt, however, that if the Government should reject the demands of the American note respecting submarine warfare it would find the united support of Germans of all parties.

Even those to whom the idea of a rupture between Germany and the United States is most distasteful agree in feeling that the Government must refuse to weaken its means of warring against Great Britain, though this should mean a breach with the United States.

A faint note of optimism is sounded by the Vorwärts, the organ of the Social Democratic Party, but other papers speak openly of "an unavoidable breach."

A striking feature in connection with the whole matter is the fact that the press almost unanimously speaks of "Wilson's note," and only in exceptional cases of "the American note." Most of the papers disregard reports showing that Congress is supporting President Wilson, and the Post declares that Mr. Wilson "by no means has a safe majority behind him."

AUSTRIAN PAPER'S CHARGE.

Suggests That Hirelings Travel on Ships to Make Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 23 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austrian opinion in regard to the controversy between Germany and the United States is set forth in a leading article published on Friday last in the Neue Freie Presse. After declaring that President Wilson's whole policy hitherto has been characterized by toleration of and indulgence toward the infringements of international law of which England and her allies have been guilty, this journal says:

"The President's sensitiveness in respect to the measures adopted by Germany in naval warfare and irritability of his feelings in questions connected with attacks by submarines are incomprehensible at a time when maritime law has ceased to exist."

That the United States, the writer goes on to say, might have prevented, but actually accelerated, the collapse of the system of maritime law heretofore in force is emphasized by the fact that Americans considered that as neutrals they were justified in making enormous gains by supplying the Allies with munitions of war.

This journal, which is practically a semi-official organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, says it is a remarkable coincidence that whenever the British Government finds its acts of violence unavailing and feels menaced by German submarines it transpires that the health or property of Americans has suffered through an enemy's merchant ship being sunk.

"The President of the United States, and his advisers," the writer asserts, "know that American adventurers hire themselves for money to be exposed to the dangers of submarine war and to become a pretext for sharp notes," and contends that "it would be unintelligibly preposterous if the welfare and power of a great people were staked for the right of these hirelings to travel about in the war zone."

There is no justice, the Neue Freie Presse declares, in the attitude of a President who remains silent in the face of England's highhanded action on the seas and raises his voice only when some obscure, perhaps questionable, American who has risked his life for money perishes with the vessel struck by a torpedo.

ADMIT U-BOAT IS CAUGHT.

But Germans Deny French Have the Sussex's Assailant.

BERLIN, April 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, Delayed.)—"The story that the French captured a German submarine which had sunk the steamer Sussex is absolutely untrue," said a leading personage of the Admiralty staff today. "We know which submarine the French have. It was trapped some time after the Sussex episode and had nothing to do with the Sussex. We have no confirmation of the report that the commander and crew of the submarine were saved, but hope that this is the fact."

It was officially announced by the French Admiralty on April 5 that a German submarine was sunk on that day by a squadron of French and British warships, the crew of the submarine being captured. Shortly afterward a Paris semi-official statement declared that the prisoners fully confirmed information in the possession of the French Government concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which was said to have torpedoed the Sussex. News dispatches from Paris on April 19 said it had been learned that it was the German submarine U-28 which was sunk by the French and British, at a point near the scene of the Sussex explosion, and that it was the crew of this under sea boat that had given the information concerning the identity of the submarine reported to have torpedoed the cross-Channel steamer.

FAIRPORT CREW FIRED ON.

Tell Also of Being Left By Submarine 30 Miles Out in Small Boat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 24.—According to The Daily Telegraph's South Shields correspondent, the crew of the steamship Fairport, which was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic, included a large percentage of neutral subjects, among them an American citizen. The correspondent says that while the crew were getting out the boats and getting into them they were deliberately fired on by the submarine, the fusillade never ceasing until the entire crew quitted the ship and rowed away for some distance.

The vessel at the time was thirty miles from the nearest land. The master of the Fairport, approaching the submarine, asked the commander if he would tow the life boats so that the crew might reach shore or be picked up by some passing vessel. The commander, with a sneer, replied:

"No; go over to your England."

When the crew of the Fairport was thus left to its fate, there was a strong sea running, and the boats manoeuvred with difficulty. Fortunately, they were soon afterward rescued by a Norwegian steamer.

BRAZILIANS UPHOLD US

And Resent Proposal to Lease German Ships During the War.

RIO JANEIRO, April 22.—The Brazilian League, a pro-Ally organization, has adopted a resolution protesting against the German proposition to lease certain interned German ships to Brazil for coast service during the war under the condition that the Entente Allies would guarantee not to capture or attack them. The league's resolution characterizes the proposal as an "injurious and humiliating" one.

The resolution also applauds the attitude of the United States toward submarine warfare as conducted by Germany, and expresses the wish that other neutral nations would follow the lead of the Washington Government "in the noble task of repressing these barbarous crimes by reason or by force."

WILSON TARGET OF GERMAN PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

brusque, threatening form of the note, will be willing to do so, or whether it is not already convinced that any further negotiation would lead to no purpose, is unknown to us. We hope the Government will be guided in making its decision solely by reasons of the interest and prestige of the German Empire, which in these twenty months of war has grown so vast and its colossal strength has been brought home to the conscientiousness of all neutrals and all enemies by such deeds that the German Government truly needs to follow only the dictates of wisdom.

"No sensible person even in an enemy camp can possibly believe that the German Government or the German people wish a break with the United States. The whole history of German-American relations speaks against such an assumption. Should the regrettable break prove to be unavoidable the guilty ones can only be sought across the ocean. For one fact stands high above all question—the word of the Chancellor that we would not permit our weapons to be wrested from our hands must stand. We cannot for the sake of the theories of a humanitarian whose hostility is directed toward us surrender any means of warfare that seems useful to us in achieving victory. Should Wilson demand more of us, then will the German people take up the gauntlet which the New World has thrown down to them in the moment in which it is successfully fighting for its existence with the greatest part of the Old World."

No Bluff, Says Vorwaerts.

Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, alone expresses hope everything will be done to prevent the threatened break. Vorwaerts for once speaks not only for both warring factions in the Social Democratic Party, but undoubtedly voices the real feeling of the German masses, including the army, who are not professed Socialists, when it says: "Whether, in the acute stage which the crisis has now entered, a mutual understanding can still be arrived at we must wait to see, but in any event the Governments, both here and across the water, should keep cool and with all decision guard themselves against every pressure on the part of the overzealous.

"As surely as the American people desire to avoid an extreme step against Germany, and if any possible way to an understanding shows itself, just so certain is it, as the Berliner Tageblatt so strikingly said, that the German people in its overwhelming majority want no war with America. All sane statesmen who are conscious of their great responsibility both in Germany and America should rest assured that they have the great masses of the people behind them in resorting to every measure calculated to prevent a break.

"Though many a reader must have been surprised by the sharp tone of the American note, the politicians could hardly have allowed themselves to be lulled into the same optimism. One must accustom one's self to the fact that abroad things are judged from quite a different standpoint, and not as only too frequently they look to citizens of a war-making nation for whom justice of their cause seems so daylight that they are unable to conceive how anybody can possibly think otherwise. The contents of the American note, moreover, deserve the greatest attention because the United States is not a small insignificant State, but a power whose attitude surely deserves the most cautious weighing.

"We at least are of the opinion, and we are not alone, that for the future fortunes of Germany it is by no means a matter of indifference how our relations to America now develop. We are justified in hoping that the matter of momentary official conferences will do full justice to the seriousness of the situation. The light-heartedness with which a few individual irresponsible politicians are wont to treat a possible conflict with America will in any event find no echo in the broad masses of the people.

"That this time the American note is by no means an empty threat or bluff, but a carefully prepared and long-considered political move of the most far-reaching consequences, is proved by the special circumstances that accompanied the sending of the note. Apparently there was no serious protest against either the form or the manner of dispatching the note. So that it is hardly to be hoped or expected that in a later stage the note might be disavowed by Congress.

"It is to be hoped that the American Government will refrain from any overhasty steps as long as in its opinion there is an even chance of arriving at an understanding with Germany. But this naturally presupposes at the same time that it is Germany's duty also to leave nothing untried to prevent the threatening conflict.

"The demands of the American note are, to be sure, very far going. America's intention, apparently, is to obtain binding assurances that in the future all vessels will be warned before being torpedoed. As was formerly shown, the German Government was quite ready to arrive at an understanding on this point, too, in so far as America would in return obtain guarantees from England that the food blockade against Germany would be raised."

How the powerful Centre or Catholic party feels about the note is important because it swings the balance of power in the Reichstag and nation is reflected in the Germania, which sees a similarity between Italy last spring and America today. It says:

"Then it was the so-called ally, Italy, who, after careful preparation, brought about a break with the Central Powers. Today we see a similar game, though it is played with other means by the United States, whose President, Wilson, now considers his sharpened policy directed against us as ripe for a break. Judging by the tone and contents of the note, it is impossible to feel otherwise, not even if we were to accept in full America's proofs regarding the Sussex and assume with Washington that it was sunk by a German submarine.

"This possibility was characterized by the German Government as most unlikely, but not entirely out of the question, and, therefore, further material required and a joint commission of inquiry suggested. Every nonpartisan person—and surely the United States ought to be nonpartisan—would have drawn this inference of Germany's good faith from this. But not so Mr. Wilson.

"From the very explanations and proposals of the German note he pretends to get the impression that Germany doesn't do justice to the earnestness of the situation. To be sure, he has furnished us the material required, but won't permit any further investigations of it on our part.

"We must admit that such an attitude is only conceivable to us on the part of a person who approaches the matter with incurable prejudice, and even that wouldn't harm matters so much if the offer of an objective investigation had been accepted. We are perfectly willing that our enemies, as well as neutrals, should show mistrust in our material proofs, but mistrust in our honesty and correctness, in our deep earnestness in these diplomatic negotiations, we can allow no one to have.

"It would appear, however, that such a standpoint is essential to America's policy because its intentions flash in conformity with those of our English enemies—are directed against the whole method and character of submarine war.

"Mr. Wilson sees a system in these regrettable events which we have never wished and whose possibility we have again and again warningly pointed out. Mr. Wilson has not a word to say about the inner causes of possible errors and mistakes in the submarine war which are the result of the deceptive practices of the enemy merchantmen and particularly of the warlike acts on the part of British merchantmen with a conscious purpose to arouse neutrals against us.

"Mr. Wilson well knows that we even made direct proposals to him calculated to do away with the danger to neutrals arising from such practices, but he never went into these proposals at the time, and apparently has forgotten all about them now.

"In no other way can we explain that his demands in regard to submarine war are not limited to rights of neutral shipping, but that he lovingly and without exception includes all enemy ships; in other words, that he wants completely to wrest the submarine weapon out of our hands."

Crisis, Says Germania.

"There is no mistaking the fact that the note has created an extraordinarily serious situation between Germany and America—earnest, but not desperate. What will come of it will depend on the answer the German Government will give. We have firm faith in the Government and that it will find the right answer. The Government itself appears to be equally confident of this—the most striking proof of which is that the Government has permitted the publication of the American note.

"The note is fresh evidence of the one-sided treatment of the submarine question and the constant favoring of our enemies which we have experienced again and again from the American Government since the beginning of the submarine war. Therefore had to be prepared, sooner or later, for just such a note, and should not have continued the submarine war even in its present form if we had considered a break with America as unbearable for the Reich. Regardless the position we shall now take there can be no doubt in our opinion. The conclusions of the note make it clear that the Washington Cabinet wants more than a settlement of the Sussex case. Therefore, even though we were to take all the blame for the Sussex case on our shoulders and make the most liberal concessions, we should only achieve a postponement of the break. That we cannot, however, fulfill in the sense of the American note, and that we shall not do so, there can be no doubt. After the declarations of the Chancellor we can therefore only hope that as a result of the present developments we shall win for ourselves a real and unlimited freedom in the use of our submarines.

Seeks Further Debate.

"It would be quite possible to further debate the question with President Wilson whether after the Lusitania and the Arabic, the Sussex now really proved that these were not isolated cases. The longer the war lasts the greater becomes the possibility of making mistakes and the more generous should America be in clinging to belief in the good faith of the German Empire, which is fighting for its existence, provided, however, that no suspiciously great number of mistakes is piled up. In this respect, however, the American note is extraordinary strict and shows a readiness to impute to it a premeditated design that astounds us. In the face of such an attitude there is little left for us to do. We must reckon with it—and defend ourselves against it, and Germany will do so with all energy. Intent on the maintenance of respect for the stainless shield of its honor and with all the decision with which it entered into this enforced fight for its existence. The situation is already hard enough for us, and from this fact alone every sensible person will realize that we will not unnecessarily increase the number of our enemies.

"The German Government and the German people are one in that they truly have neither desired a sharpening of relations with the United States nor have wanted war with America. The Government and people will likewise continue to do all in their power to avoid both, but not by paying the price of their honor or of giving up a means of war that has always been employed with a clean conscience and which they need to defend themselves against the enemy's accursed attempt at starvation.

"The Chancellor's solemn declaration of April 5, announcing to all the world that no one could expect that we should allow a means of defense at our disposal to be wrested from our hands, was an answer in advance to America! However, should America bring about the break which is not desired by us, then will this fresh trial too find us strong."

Reventlow for War.

Count von Reventlow in the Kreuz-Zeitung says: "It is to be noted particularly that America's demand is tantamount to our giving up submarine war in every possible form that is effective in a military way. Also worthy of note is the transparency with which the note repeatedly suggests that the German Government, to be sure, is actuated by good faith in its American sense, but is constantly being 'disobeyed' by the wicked submarine commanders and the note silently leaves the German Government to reach its own conclusions from this. The German answer presumably will follow after several days. As heretofore we hold that submarine warfare on commerce conducted in military fashion is worth very much more than the heretofore highly unedifying state of affairs between Germany and America. We are also of the conviction that this means of warfare weighs more than all the disadvantages that could result from a break of diplomatic relations, or even from a conflict with America. Herein lies the kernel of the whole question and its decision—should this American note really be 'America's last word'—be Germany's forthcoming answer, we should hail this newly created state of affairs with feelings of genuine relief, not closing our eyes, however, to the disadvantages of the new situation.

"What would be most unfortunate, however, and hardly believable, would be to cling in principle to the submarine war on commerce while in practice actually giving in to American wishes and demands. In this case the sword of Damocles policy of Washington would only be strengthened and would tend to tame Germany militarily and politically by reason of the fact that after relations had been broken off we at least must do everything to prevent the United States openly taking part in the war against us or at least to put it off as long as possible."

Counsels Calmness.

Victor Hahn in the National Gazette, the National Liberal organ, says: "The portentous document which Mr. Gerard has delivered to Von Jagow is not calculated to hake happier the feeling in which the German people and its allies are celebrating this second bloody Easter holiday. Undoubtedly at this very moment the answer which the German nation will make to this note, forms the subject of very exhaustive conferences among those in authority. As long as the answer is not yet available it is better, in view of the high import of the decision that is about to be made, to curb one's temper and force the brain to a calmness of which the heart is incapable. One thing may now perhaps be emphasized—the note leaves precious little room for the cultivating of most intense friendship for the German people and Government of which it speaks. One thing also is certain, namely, that the German nation awaits with unshakable calmness the decision which its leaders will make regarding the United States in this hour so heavy with fate. The final decision in this monstrous war to be sure will be brought about neither by a break in diplomatic relations with the United States nor by the more serious consequences that would break. The German nation now looks neither to the left nor the right, but marches straight along the bloody and heavy road and in this defensive fight for life and death, which has been forced upon it, it will suffer itself to be hindered on no account as it is necessary to have regard for the justified interests of neutrals. No consideration can be shown for unjustified interests. Genuine neutrality cannot demand that of us. Fearlessly the German nation faces the days of decision."

The Vossische Zeitung sees Presidential politics behind Mr. Wilson's note, and today strikes a moderate editorial tone, pointing out that there is still an open door to a possible settlement of the crisis. It also points out that very few German papers to point out that Wilson doesn't demand that Germany should give up the whole submarine war on commerce, but only the present methods. It continues:

"Undoubtedly this means that our submarine must always give warning before torpedoing and allow sufficient time for those aboard to save themselves. Whether and to what extent this demand can be fulfilled by us without danger to our submarines and without limiting our defensive aims, the authorities will have to decide. The German nation has complete confidence that the guardians of the empire in answering the American note will not for an instant leave out of account the nation's dignity and self-respect.

"The tone of the American note is sharp and toward its end even brusque. The German Government will certainly not overlook all this; just as surely it will take into account those peculiarities in the American character to which the unfriendly character of the note must be credited. Whether the German Government will find it necessary to enter upon the possibilities of further negotiation which Mr. Wilson has left open is a question whose solution exclusively concerns the Government."

Calls Us England's Ally.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 23. — The Taglische Rundschau surpasses most of the other Berlin newspapers in the customary bitterness in its attack on President Wilson and the United States, and speaks of a breach between the two countries as a virtually accomplished fact.

"President Wilson's ultimatum," it says, "shows that America has decided that now is the time openly to go over to the ranks of Germany's opponents, and America's demands seek to prevent Germany from striking England, whose protector and ally America is.

"President Wilson's ultimatum has cleared up the situation even for those who formerly did not want to see light. Had it come six weeks earlier it would have been more favorable for us. We no longer can retreat, but rather must use the freedom which the enemy has given us to conduct unlimited submarine warfare, with consideration for nobody, and rely upon the confidence of our experts, who hope with the help of this weapon, used only from a military standpoint, to compel England to peace.

"A breach in relations, because it is inevitable, must be borne. It cannot endanger our favorable military position. From a breach of relations to a declaration of war is a fairly long step, since the declaration of war, according to American conceptions, must be decided by a Congress which to date has not shown itself eager for war.

"No matter what outcomes, however, we must not underestimate nor overestimate the importance of the latter. The future will show that many of our previous fears have been unfounded. Not even England's newest vassal shall deprive us of victory."

The Tagesseitung, in another typical von Reventlow editorial, declares:

"It is significant that the American note came coincidentally with the English Cabinet crisis, French depression because of losses at Verdun, and frustrated Italian and Russian offensives. America could, if it had wished, have sent just such a note at any other time. Its arrival at this time has the appearance that Washington decided, because of England's political state and the military situation on the Continent, that it must now come to help and cheer up. We fear that its success will be all too brief, and even among the Entente will be only a moral success. That does not alter the fact, however, that this American note is not an independent thing by itself, but, according to all appearances, the time of sending and its contents are closely bound up with the wishes, desires, and sufferings of the Entente."

HOPE FOR BERLIN'S REPLY SATURDAY

Meanwhile Washington Believes Gerard Will Cable the Import of It.

WATCHES TONE OF PRESS

Ambassador Keeps State Department Informed on Public Feeling In Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Germany's reply to the American note demanding immediate abandonment of illegal and inhumane submarine warfare probably will be before President Wilson by Saturday. In the meantime, perhaps within forty-eight hours, Ambassador Gerard at Berlin is expected to be in a position accurately to forecast the contents of the document.

It is confidently believed that the German reply will be handed to Ambassador Gerard on Wednesday or Thursday, and then about two days will be required for the work of coding, cable transmission, and decoding. From Mr. Gerard's informal conversations with officials of the Berlin Foreign Office is expected to come the advance word of what is to be expected.

The most recent dispatches received from the Ambassador were said to contain only quotations from editorials in German newspapers. These were described as being virtually identical with the editorial opinions in press dispatches. The general tone of calmness displayed by the German press was noted with satisfaction. However, the editorial expressions seemed not to alter anxiety over the ultimate outcome.

The German Embassy today was without dispatches from Berlin. Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador, was out of town. He is expected to return tomorrow, however, and during the day may call at the State Department in connection with the return of papers seized in New York by agents of the Department of Justice from Wolf von Igel, former Attaché of the embassy. In view of the status of the submarine situation, it is unlikely that he will mention that subject unless instructed to do so by his Government between now and the time of his call.

It is stated authoritatively that the German Embassy has no more information regarding the intentions of the Berlin Government than has the State Department. In some diplomatic quarters the statement made in dispatches of the semi-official Overseas News Agency that Germany will act "along the lines of national dignity and respect for neutral rights and international law, as well as for vital German interests," is regarded as being a hopeful indication.

It is pointed out that if neutral rights and international law were strictly observed by the German Government all sources of possible difficulties with the United States immediately would be removed and Germany would refuse to comply with the demands of the United States and diplomatic relations between the two Governments were severed the moral efect upon the other neutral nations of the world, diplomats consider, would be far reaching.

Heretofore, it is known here, the German Government has considered the effect of contemplated actions upon neural nations, the United States in at least one instance having been specified in this connection. At the time it was explained by persons in close touch with German affairs that the United States was named because it was believed that any conviction held by this Government necessarily would be reflected in other neutral nations, especially those whose interests are nearly identical.

AUSTRIANS RESENT STAND.

Vienna Press Holds That Wilson Has Abandoned Impartial Stand.

LONDON, April 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to a Vienna dispatch, the Austrian newspapers consider that President Wilson's note creates a serious crisis between the United States and Germany. They argue that President Wilson has abandoned an impartial standpoint for one in favor of the Entente powers, and believe that Germany's reply will correspond to German dignity and rights."

CZAR HURT AS FLIER DROPS BOMBS ON ARMY

Stockholm Advices, as Announced by Berlin, Say Russian Ruler Has a Narrow Escape.

BERLIN, April 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A narrow escape for Emperor Nicholas of Russia from death or serious injury by bombs dropped by an Austrian airman during a recent visit of the Emperor to a southern sector of the Russian line is reported in Stockholm advices received by the Overseas News Agency.

"The Emperor was reviewing the troops with General Brussiloff, commander of the Russian forces on the southwestern front, when suddenly an Austro-Hungarian flier appeared and dropped numerous bombs, which landed among the troops, who fled in wild disorder," says the News Agency statement. "The Emperor, according to the reports, was hurt and had a narrow escape, the incident causing him entirely to lose his self-possession.

Later correspondence, the reports add, General Brussiloff was bitterly reproached and General Ivanoff was recalled to the southwestern front headquarters."

The Russian official statement of April 14 told of an attack by a hostile airman upon Ivants, on the Dniester River in Galicia. Emperor Nicholas was reviewing troops at Ivantz at the time of the attack and, according to the statement, decorated with the Fourth Class Order of St. George a sentinel who had been wounded by bombs dropped by the aviator.

PAGE COMES FROM ROME.

Ambassador Praises the President's Foreign Policy.

Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Rome, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis with Mrs. Page, on a leave of absence. He was met at the pier by General Leonard Wood, Colonel Edward M. House, and Charles Page Bryan, former United States Minister to Portugal.

"I think, considering every bit of criticism and abuse of President Wilson and his attitude," the Ambassador said, "his foreign policy has been the soundest, surest, and wisest that could be followed, and that will be the verdict of posterity. I believe I am speaking for posterity when I say that.

"I have had several Ministers of neutral States tell me that they felt that American diplomacy was on the highest plane that could be reached. Personally I think that the policy of President Wilson has been sound and brilliant. In that respect he reminds me of Lincoln. I have read all about the trying times Lincoln had and the same may be said about General Washington. The policy of President Wilson compares favorably with theirs."

Ambassador Page said that he had not read the President's last note to Germany, but he felt sure that it was right. He expects to return to his post at Rome in two months.

ITALIANS STORM TRENCHES.

Capture 133 Prisoners and War Material in Carso Advance.

ROME, April 23.—The official communication from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

In the Tonale zone Saturday night the enemy attempted three successive attacks against our lines and works defending the pass. He was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Artillery activity and enemy movements have been marked between the Lagarina and Sugana Valleys. In the upper Cordevole enemy batteries of all calibres concentrated their fire on Col di Lana without effect.

Along the upper and middle Isonzo bad weather has hampered the action of our artillery.

On the Carso, east of Selz, our infantry yesterday afternoon, supported by the artillery, occupied, despite fierce resistance, strong trenches 380 meters in length. The enemy, having received reinforcements, made a violent counter-attack during the night, and on the second occasion succeeded in retaking part of the lost trenches. After a deadly hand-to-hand struggle, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, we drove him out, capturing 133 prisoners, of whom six were officers. We also took two machine guns, 200 rifles, several flame projectors, and numerous cases of ammunition and bombs.

VON IGEL WAS AUTO VICTIM.

Identity of German Hurt in Crash of Mme. Gadski's Car Learned.

Wolf von Igel, the German agent arrested last Tuesday as a conspirator with Captain von Papen, Captain Tauscher, and others in the first Welland Canal plot, was the "mysterious German" who was taken to the South Side Hospital, Babylon, L. I., about Aug. 20, 1914, to be treated for injuries suffered in an automobile accident. The machine in which von Igel was riding when injured belonged to Mme. Johanna Gadski, wife of Captain Tauscher.

The first information given to the newspapers concerning the injuries received by von Igel was on Aug. 24, when it was admitted at the hospital that among the patients was a German of importance whose identity for certain reasons was not to be disclosed to the public. Captain Tauschey stated that the patient was not Captain von Papen or Captain Boy-Ed, nor was he, Captain Tauscher added, "any one connected with the German Embassy."

Tauscher said his friend, who was von Igel, was injured when the car overturned in order to avoid colliding with a speeding car, which he said he later learned belonged to Vernon Castle, the dancer.

"My friend has asked me not to give his name to the newspapers," Captain Tauscher said at the time, "and I am compelled to respect his wishes. I do not know his reasons for desiring his identity to be kept secret. But I can say he is not connected with the German Embassy."

DENIES PART IN CANAL PLOT.

T. P. Tuite Knew Only One of Alleged Conspirators, He Says.

Thomas P. Tuite of 372 West 120th Street, who was mentioned in the confession of Horst von der Goltz as the man who had supplied the pro-German conspirators with maps and diagrams of Canada for use in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal, gave out a statement yesterday, in which he denied any complicity in the plot, and asserted that he had never even met von der Goltz.

"I was born in Canada," said Mr. Tuite yesterday, "but my parents were Americans, and I have always considered myself a native of this country. I am a civil war veteran, having fought in the battle of Gettysburg with the Seventy-first New York Infantry. I was also in the Spanish-American War.

"The only one of this alleged gang of conspirators whom I have ever had anything to do with is the man who is known as Tucker, and who introduced himself to me under that name." Carl Tucker was indicted in the Welland Canal plot with von der Goltz and three others. He is now supposed to be in the custody of the Federal authorities on Ellis Island.

"I met Tucker early in September in 1914," Mr. Tuite went on. "It was in front of one of the newspaper bulletin boards. We used to see each other there every day. He disappeared for awhile shortly after this, and in January, 1915, I met him again, well dressed and having the appearance of having made money in the interim.

"In February he appeared to be getting badly off financially, and I used to have him home to dinner with me. I believe that is the only meal he got during the day. He often told me at that time that he would give anything to get over to fight for the Kaiser."

Mr. Tuite admitted he had made a hobby of collecting maps and other documents relating to Canada, but denied that he had ever lent any of his collection to Tucker.

Count von Bernstorff did not come back to town yesterday, and it was said he would not be here until today, when he would stop a short time on his way to Washington.

BRITISH CABINET NOT OUT OF DANGER

Labor Men Outside Parliament Look with Suspicion on Secret Session of Houses.

FEAR CONSCRIPTION COUP

Unionist M. P. Suggests Australian Premier in Cabinet and Council of Other Colonial Premiers.

LONDON, April 23.—The political truce arising out of the recent Cabinet compromise is likely to be of very brief duration. David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, still remains the storm centre, while another point of difficulty appears to be the attitude of the Labor Party toward the Government.

The acceptance by Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, and his supporters in the Labor Party of a compromise conditional on holding a secret session of Parliament, which apparently involves the conversion of the Parliamentary Laborites to compulsory service should the information the Government is able to give in the secret session satisfy them that the necessary men cannot be obtained by any other means, is creating a considerable amount of suspicion among labor men outside of Parliament and trade unionists generally, who are beginning to doubt the wisdom of holding secret session. They fear that something will be done behind their backs, and that they will be committed to compulsory military service against their will.

Mr. Lloyd George seems determined to make a strong fight without loss of time against the attacks from his own party. An interview will appear in the morning papers tomorrow with John Norton Griffiths, Unionist member of Parliament, attacking the coalition Government for "calmly adjourning Parliament over Easter and leaving the most momentous decision in history in the balance."

Mr. Griffiths asserts that thousands of able-bodied men are employed in needless public works in Great Britain who might be liberated for the front, and that the country is sick of the Government's inertia. He advocates giving Premier Asquith a peerage, to make way for a new Unionist Cabinet under David Lloyd George, including the Australian Premier, William Morris Hughes, and that the new Cabinet should summon the Premiers of the Dominions so that there may be a real Imperial council behind the Cabinet.

Will Thorne, Social Democrat, for Westham South, and a well-known labor leader, addressing a meeting in London tonight with reference to the crisis, said he held no brief for Premier Asquith, but "if it were a question of putting the uncrowned King of Wales into Mr. Asquith's position, he would have nothing to do with Mr. Lloyd George, who favored military and industrial compulsion.

Philip Snowden, Socialist for Blackburn, addressing a meeting at Newcastle, also expressed the fear that the Parliamentary Labor Party was assisting the forces of reaction.

Reynolds's Weekly says that David Lloyd George will be unhesitatingly right if the persistent Liberal attacks upon him continue, especially as his insistence in getting his own way on compulsion left much bitterness among certain of his colleagues. The account adds that then for the first time the public will learn some facts underlying the Government's terrible blunders, including shells, the disastrous Balkans development, and responsibility for the Dardanelles tragedy.

OPTIMISTIC OVER HOLLAND.

Henry van Dyke Says Position of the Dutch Is Unchanged.

THE HAGUE, April 23, (via London.)—Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to The Netherlands, is optimistic concerning the situation in Holland. Dr. van Dyke today made the following statement:

"The reports in American newspapers that I requested Washington to delay the return home of Maurice Marshall Langhorne, Secretary of the legation, for his marriage on account of the critical situation here are untrue. I never held or expressed such an opinion.

"The position of Holland has not changed since the beginning of the war. There is no truth in the rumors that Great Britain demanded the passage of troops through Dutch territory. The moderate precautionary measures taken by Holland were with the view of a possible change in the general situation producing an alteration of the battle front. The dissemination of unfounded sensational reports is reprehensible, particularly now."

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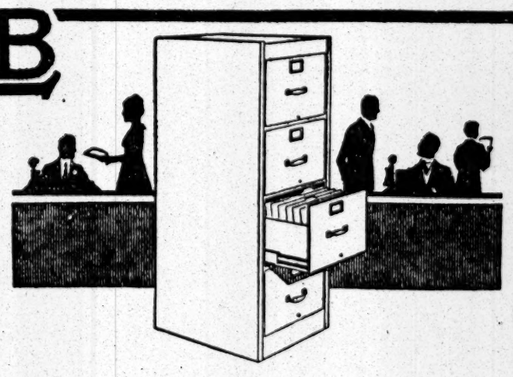

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RUSH MORE TROOPS ACROSS THE BORDER

Officers at Columbus, N.M., Feel "Something in the Air" as Activity Is Renewed.

17TH INFANTRY IS SENT IN

Two Mexican Officials Reported to Have Paid Lives for Sniping and Wire Cutting.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 23.—Scenes of the early stages of the Mexican campaign, when troops were being rushed on every train to the base camp here and then rushed on into Mexico, are being re-enacted. A sudden influx of new troops is in progress. During the lull in the campaign it was thought these would be kept at this point, for the time being at least. But they are being rushed across the border today. At noon a column of infantry a mile long, the Seventeenth, which has been at Eagle Pass, Texas, was sent across the line, and unofficially it is reported that the men are headed for the extreme front.

Tonight more troops are detraining. Word that Secretary of War Baker had announced the campaign was to go on reached here this afternoon, and here at the expeditionary base there seems to be the feeling among the officers that "there's something in the air."

Two Mexicans prominent in their community have paid the penalty for sniping and communication-wire cutting, according to a story brought out today by a wealthy ranchman who had been in Mexico to look after business interests. The rancher came into contact with the American line of communication at numerous places. He said he heard at various points the story of how the Presidente of a hostile town along the line was taken by the American forces as a hostage, in an effort to end the sniping and wirecutting, and of how the Presidente, when he received a regulation army mess kit from which to eat, stabbed himself in the heart with the short, pointed knife accompanying it.

The jefe politico, chief civil authority of the same town, was shot at the same time, according to the story heard along the line, and in attempting to effect his escape he was shot, suffering wounds from which he later died.

According to the reports received here, the two Mexicans executed as officials of the town of Las Cruces, adobe village some fifteen miles this side of Namiquipa. It is known that the buzzer wire connecting the army camps along the line of communication have been frequently cut in the neighborhood of this town, and since the troops passed through the vicinity it has been necessary for a special guard to make trips along the line there every day to repair it.

The wire was found hampered in two by sharp rocks at some points, and the rocks were found beside the wire. This was considered conclusive evidence that the cutting was not accidental, as it was thought to have been in some other spots where less frequent breaks occurred, and for some time officers considered methods of ending the nuisance.

Improbable as the story of the President's suicide sounds, it is believed here by those familiar with the fatalism of the Mexican, which makes him face death with reckless bravado, and which has accounted during the recent years of revolution for so many Mexicans nonchalantly smoking cigarettes while being led to their execution and shouting defiance as the guns of firing squads were pointed at them. In this border country you can find actual photographs of Mexicans facing the firing squad with smiles. It makes them heroes, even if in the eyes of their fellows.

The story of the President's suicide and the shooting of the jefe politico was brought here also today by an army officer who had just been along the line of communication. He said that the deeds had aroused the already half-hostile town against the Americans, and that trouble was feared as a result.

The aero corps motor truck train that was attacked on the night of April 11 a short distance north of Satevo, southwest of Chihuahua City, reached Columbus early this morning, after having been gone eighteen days, and today the men who were attacked are the centres of interested groups as they tell of the fight.

Some of the men are inclined to think that Carranzistas, and not Villistas or bandits, constituted the attacking forces. The fight occurred near the little 'dobe town of Cienagas. When part of the truck train returned to the scene in daylight of the following day to recover the automobile and motorcycle that had been damaged and abandoned the town was found to be occupied by Carranzistas under General Garcia.

"It was a pitiful sight," one of the officers said. "As far as the already poverty-stricken natives of the little town were concerned the Carranzistas might as well have been bandits. We saw the Carranzistas, of whom there were about three hundred, pillaging the little houses and taking the horses and flocks of the natives on the outskirts. They took a dozen goats from one herd, for instance, and demanded corn and other food at every house, for which, of course, they made no payment."

Others who were with these trucks, which have penetrated further than any of the other motor trucks, said that the peons in the vicinity of the furthest American troops did not seem really hostile, but seemed to be in great dread of the wrath of the various factions in their own country if they appeared to welcome the Americans.

At one town, San Nicolas, the Americans said, the natives welcomed them with shouts of "Viva los Americanos!" when they went through the first time and were silent on their return. The Americans later were told that Martine Lopez, Villista Commander and brother of Pablo Lopez, said to have been mortally wounded in the Columbus raid, had passed through the town meantime and threatened with death any who favored the Americans.

The men on this truck train discovered that deep in Mexico, where the value of the American dollar was little known, the Mexicans would trade food for anything the soldiers could spare. The five-gallon gasoline cans, discarded when emptied, further north, suddenly acquired commercial value. For one gasoline can a soldier could procure a dozen eggs; for two, a chicken. Even empty tomato cans and cans that had contained corned beef became currency and brought three eggs apiece. The natives wanted the cans for cooking—they cut the large ones in half, lengthwise, and baked in them.

Below Satevo, 500 miles from the United States, American troops were still forging ahead, far from their bases of supplies, when the truck company started back to Columbus. Major Frank Tompkins, whose men were in the Parral fight, had two troops of cavalry with him, and one troop went ahead stripped to "fighting weight," while the other brought up the rear and presented a ludicrous sight, half a dozen of the men herding goats that had been bought for food, others leading cows, nearly all with chickens dangling from their saddles. They were "living off the country."

PABLO LOPEZ, LEADER IN MASSACRE, CAUGHT

Villa Bandit, Who Slew Seventeen Americans at Santa Ysabel, Will Be Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 23.—Pablo Lopez, who commanded the Villa bandits that massacred seventeen Americans at Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, was captured in a cave a short distance from Santa Ysabel today by a detachment of Carranza soldiers, and is now being taken to Chihuahua City with three of his bandit followers for execution, according to a message from Santa Ysabel received by General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez this afternoon.

Lopez was shot through both legs at Columbus, N. M., when Villa raided the town, and was reported to have been killed, but appeared again at the fight at Guerrero when Villa took that town. He was wounded at the time, and was being hauled in a wagon by his men. When he was found all but three of his men had deserted him. Lopez was starving and in a critical condition from loss of blood and lack of medical attention. A memorandum book found on one of the dead at Columbus, and identified as belonging to Tom Evans, one of the men killed at Santa Ysabel, and a diary, also showed that Lopez had been sent by Villa to commit the massacre.

Lopez, it was reported, would not give his captors any information about Villa further than to say that he was "over yonder" in the distant mountains. But he did state that the bandit gang had run out of ammunition, and had to depend on foraging for provisions.

General Gavira received a message from Chihuahua City that Martin Lopez, brother of Pablo, wanted to surrender. Governor Enriquez, according to this report, received a telegram from the Mayor of Bustillos, saying that Martin had applied to him for terms of surrender. The Mayor asked that an official of the Government be sent to carry on negotiations.

Another message was received at Juarez this afternoon from Santo Tomas, Chihuahua, saying that Manuel Baca, a Villa Colonel, and fifteen men attacked the town and had been repulsed by the residents of the town, there being no Carranza or American soldiers there at the time. The attack occurred this morning at 10 o'clock, the message stated, and Baca was killed as well as a majority of his followers, all Villistas. General Gavira has ordered the body of Baca brought to Juarez, as a reward has been outstanding for him dead or alive.

General Luis Herrera's troops in the Guerrero District of Chihuahua are reported to be looting American property again, and General Herrera has gone to Parral for a conference with General Gutierrez regarding the affair. A private message received from Parral today stated that Herrera's men were known to be strongly pro-Villa, and that it was feared further trouble might occur there while Herrera was away from his command.

General Gavira announced this afternoon that he had information from Mexico City that the three Carranza Generals—Blanco, Natera, and Carrera Torres—were to be executed at Guadalajara for insubordination and plotting against the Carranza Government. These Generals had long been suspected of disloyalty, he declared, but an effort was being made to have their lives spared.

The news from Washington that there was no present intention to withdraw the troops from Mexico was received with satisfaction by army officers here, although they frankly admitted that they were puzzled by the wording of Secretary Baker's announcement. The words "pending an opportunity for further co-operation with the forces of the de facto Government" were particularly the subject of discussion. The only co-operation which will prove really effective, in the opinion of local officers, is the use of the railroads, and they assume that Secretary Baker's statement means a halt in the Villa pursuit until the railroad question is adjusted.

President Wilson's decision had an electrical effect on the border situation here. General Gavira remained pessimistic regarding the outcome, and was afraid that the Carranza officers would be unable to restrain their men.

He said the border would be protected from any outbreak, as his men were thoroughly seasoned and disciplined, but he feared hostility among the troops of the interior, especially the former Villistas of General Herrera's command, who are now in the field. Members of his staff declared that General Gutierrez and General Herrera would have difficulty in controlling the situation unless the American troops were immediately withdrawn toward Casas Grandes and out of the danger zone.

The announcement from Washington that the troops would be redistributed was taken by a high army officer stationed on the border to mean that the Casas Grandes base would be used for field headquarters, Namiquipa for the advanced field base, and Madera as the outpost. The withdrawal of all troops from the Parral district is the first move in this rearrangement of troops, the Parral-Santa Barbara district being abandoned entirely by General Pershing to prevent friction.

Satevo, Santa Cruz, and San Antonio have been abandoned as advanced field bases, according to messages received at Fort Bliss tonight. Aside from the withdrawal of the cavalry and the shortening of the communication line by 100 miles the general position of the army in the field will remain practically the same. The communication line is to be strengthened with surplus infantry sent to the front and also by the 2,500 new troops sent in. These changes are now in progress, it is said tonight.

NOT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

ly policing the area south of the boundary in which General Carranza has been unable to check bandit operations.

The new military plan frees General Funston's hands to make the position of the forces in Mexico secure by grouping them in posts of such strength as to protect them from attack by irresponsible elements of the de facto Government's forces. It will also serve as a plain warning to General Carranza that he must bend every effort toward getting complete control of the territory south of the most advanced American post if he hopes to have the troops recalled.

Movements of Carranza troops near the border have been closely followed by General Funston and were reported to President Wilson today by Secretary Baker. General Funston is said to have demonstrated that unless there is thorough co-operation between the American troops and those of the de facto Government of Mexico it will be difficult for the pursuit of Villa to continue successfully.

Practically all of President Wilson's closest advisers have urged that the troops be kept in Mexico at least until there are reasonable grounds for believing that there will be no more uprisings along the border.

No Idea of Withdrawal.

It was learned that no recommendation had come from Generals Scott, Funston, or Pershing suggesting or favoring the withdrawal of the expedition. It was learned also that the plan now approved by the President was made on the recommendation of Generals Scott and Funston, independently of the question of the time of the withdrawal of the troops and also independently of the Parral incident.

It was virtually admitted at the War Department tonight that the pursuit of Villa beyond Parral had been temporarily halted, and that there was no present intention of increasing or reducing the size of the force now in Mexico. It appears that it has become necessary to rehabilitate the expedition physically, mainly on account of the condition of the cavalry horses, which are known by the joint report of Generals Scott and Funston to have reached a stage of bad wear, not so much on account of hard riding during the earlier stages of the campaign as on account of lack of hay. These horses are now being rested and recuperated and supplied with hay.

The statement was made tonight that the War Department would not have difficulty in obtaining remounts for the cavalrymen if needed, and that the supply of horses in Mexico and along the border was sufficient to meet the purposes of the expedition if necessary for remounts. While the horses have shown bad wear through lack of hay, reports submitted by Generals Scott and Funston indicate that the condition of the men in the expedition is good, although they need clothing and shoes.

Efforts on the part of the Administration to bring about a conference between Generals Carranza and Obregon on the one hand and Generals Scott and Funston, and perhaps General Pershing, on the other, for the purpose of reaching an agreement concerning continued operations of American troops in Mexico, are understood not to have excited the enthusiasm of the United States Army authorities in Mexico and along the border. Special Agent Rodgers, the representative of the State Department with the Carranza Government, has been endeavoring to arrange a conference.

Scott to Return Soon.

It is understood that General Funston has not been optimistic as to this effort, for the reason that relations between Carranza and Obregon are said to be strained, and they are not likely to agree as to what attitude should be adopted toward the American punitive expedition. As far as General Scott is concerned, he will not be a party to any conference that may be arranged with the head of the Mexican Government and his Minister of War, for it was stated at the War Department tonight that he was expected to start back to Washington within a few days.

The belief prevails here that if any conference is held the parties to it may be only General Obregon and General Pershing. It is realized in the best-informed circles in Washington that the situation is delicate, and that any such conference may result in a disagreement which might have a detrimental effect on the relations of the two Governments.

During the rearrangement of the American line, there will be opportunity for the State Department to make counter-proposals to General Carranza urging greater co-operation as a means to gain early withdrawal of the punitive expedition.

It was expected that the Mexican question would be laid before the Cabinet Tuesday by the President, but he has made arrangements to go to Princeton, N. J., Tuesday to vote in the Presidential primaries, and therefore, no Cabinet meeting will be held until Friday.

State Department dispatches from Special Agent Rodgers, at Mexico City, received today, made no mention of disorder at that place. Mr. Rodgers's reports, officials said, were filed yesterday, and it was assumed that he would have included some reference had there been any trouble.

Consular reports from Guadalajara said that American employes of the Cinco Minina Company, about whose safety inquiry had been made, had not been molested. Previous unofficial reports from the border said that Americans in that vicinity were in a precarious situation.

Advices from Manzanillo said fifteen Americans from the Guadalajara district had arrived at that port and were awaiting transportation to the United States.

SCOTT PROLONGS HIS STAY.

Chief of Staff Changes Plan to Return from Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 23.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, admitted today that he saw "no prospect of the withdrawal" of American troops in Mexico. Although he had intended to leave here today for Washington, General Scott was still here tonight, and said he did not know when he would leave.

General Scott added that he had made his report to Secretary Baker and had received messages from the War Department, but he gave no indication of the details of his report or the character of the communications he had received. It was not his intention, he said, to go to El Paso or Columbus, and he conveyed the impression that he would not remain here much longer.

Press dispatches telling of the approval by Secretary Baker of a redisposition of troops along lines recommended by General Funston were read to Generals Scott and Funston and they admitted the information had been officially received, but neither would comment on the nature of the proposed redistribution. It was indicated that this did not mean radical action involving changes of base and of main lines of communication.

It was pointed out that the force General Pershing had in Mexico was in need of recuperation, and General Scott intimated that about all that would be done now would be to take such steps as would increase the efficiency of the organization. The Sixth Cavalry, from the district near Brownsville, Texas, passed through here today on its way to Columbus, where it will remain with the remainder of the 2,300 men General Funston ordered there last week to be used by General Pershing if he required them.

General Scott spent today in careful study of information reaching departmental headquarters concerning developments in Mexico and along the border. He made it clear that he had not recommended the withdrawal of the troops and that in their retention in Mexico for the present he was in thorough accord with the Secretary of War.

The only reports received at headquarters today from General Pershing or the base at Columbus, dealt with the routine of the expedition. No active aggression had been made against the forces at any point nor was any offensive move made by the Americans.

There is no disposition to deny that the pursuit of Villa is at a standstill. The official admission has been made that General Pershing has concentrated his force, drawing back on the main column the detached cavalry forces that were for a time whipping the country in the vicinity of Parral, and that such activities as are being carried on are minor scouting operations.

This did not mean, General Scott said, that if General Pershing should get information that Villa was in the vicinity of his lines he would not make an effort to catch the outlaw.

Army officers generally expressed the opinion that the failure to withdraw the troops now or very soon greatly increased the danger of clashes with Carranza's forces, and on such a scale that military operations might be made necessary of a much greater scope than contemplated in the chase of Villa.

Reliable reports that an anti-American sentiment is growing rapidly south of the border have been received at headquarters, and it is no secret that credence is placed in these reports.

It was suggested that the presence here of General Scott might result in General Funston's going to Pershing's base, and possibly on into Mexico, to confer with him, but no confirmation was available from either General Funston or General Scott.

REPORTS VILLA AT AGUA CHILI.

Messenger Says Bandit Is 100 Miles South of Border.

PRESIDIO, Tex., April 23.—A messenger has reached Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite here, with the report that Villa is at Agua Chili, on Vicenti ranch, with 200 followers. Agua Chili is 100 miles south of Ojinaga in the Camargo district.

One hundred and fifty Carranza soldiers are encamped on the Chonchas River, about four miles from Ojinaga. The report that the Ojinaga garrison had been reinforced is denied by the commander of the garrison, who made his denial to military authorities here.

There has been no explanation of the presence of Carranza forces near Ojinaga. It is rumored they will endeavor to prevent the crossing of any American troops from this point. It is known that Colonel Jose Riojas will be transferred from Ojinaga. The name of his successor has not been made known.

VILLISTA BANDS SCATTERED.

American Cavalry Finds Outlaws Still Strong with Populace.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 21, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 23.)—In a week's riding and foot climbing through the hills and cañons of the Guerrero district, a cavalry squadron reported today the discovery of much evidence that the Villistas in the northern part of Villa's old territory were thoroughly scattered. They found the influence of these bandits, nevertheless, still strong with the people.

One day this cavalry rode along a table land, 8,000 feet in altitude, a narrow, almost level plain between two mountain ranges. On the eastern side of the table land was a fringe of low bushes several miles long, apparently bordering on the foot of the eastern mountains. The cavalry veered into these bushes for a search, and came abruptly upon a cañon, fully a thousand feet deep, which shut them off from the mountains. The mesas and the surrounding mountains were yellow with dead grass, awaiting the coming of Spring in the high altitude, but at the bottom of the cañon lay a long valley, brilliant in the green of new crops, grass, and trees in leaf. A stream ran the length of this valley with Mexican adobe dwellings dotting its banks at intervals for miles.

Most of the cañon sides were inaccessible, but with trails leading up the slopes every five or ten miles. The cavalrymen took one of these trails. Descending, they noted repeatedly the hoofprints of Mexican ponies which had ascended this trail.

In most of this Guerrero region a man on horseback is invariably either a Carranza soldier or a bandit. The cavalrymen knew no Carranza patrols had been that way. They found plain evidences that men had camped at the hacienda. Nevertheless, it required all the rest of the day, by careful and adroit questioning and some sharp talking, to gain from any Mexican on the hacienda the bare admission that bandits had stopped there.

The cause of this reticence was fear of retaliation by the bandits. Many American officers, although noting the coldness of the Mexican population and the flat refusal of most Mexicans to give any aid in the Villa pursuit, have become convinced that when the American troops are withdrawn most of the few Mexicans who have been courteous to the Americans will be killed by these bandits. It is considered that even Mexicans who have sold food too freely to the Americans may have to forfeit their lives.

Most of the bandits now are living in the mountains in groups of two or three, and often singly, taking their food from friends or by threats from peaceful Mexicans. The cavalrymen have captured a good many of these men, but it has been extremely difficult to find any evidence on which to hold them as prisoners. Occasionally the bandits make their presence known to the cavalrymen by a few long-range shots. Thus far not one American has been hit in the sniping.

A motor cycle rider, carrying dispatches through a mountainous region, had one of the closest calls. Three mounted men, concealed behind an adobe house which he had to pass, dashed out at him, leaped from their horses and opened fire on him with rifles at twenty-five yards. They hit the machine, but did not damage it. The dispatch rider, with a spurt, gained the cover of a gate post. Gates are rarities in this region, but when they are constructed they are massive enough to last half a century without repairs. The gatepost behind which this messenger took cover was made from a tree two feet in diameter. With his pistol the dispatch rider opened fire and drove the Mexicans off, although he could not tell whether he hit any of them.

One of the indications of the scattering of Villistas is the difference noted now in Mexican towns as compared with these places when the troops first reached them nearly a month ago. At that time several of the mountain towns were observed to have many toughlooking and armed young men loitering about the streets. Now few such characters are to be seen anywhere in the towns.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 22, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 23.)—The troops of General Luis Herrera are evacuating the Guerrero district and concentrating at Chihuahua City, according to reports here. No explanation of the withdrawal was made.

Julio Acosta, a former Villa Lieutenant, has made a public statement, saying that, while he is strongly opposed to the American troops remaining in Mexico, he has severed all his former connections and is an adherent of neither Villa nor Carranza.

MEXICO CITY HAS FESTIVAL.

Great Fete Held in Honor of Visit of General Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, April 23.—Today and tonight were given over to the culminating celebration in honor of the visit of General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalists, to the City of Mexico. In the forenoon there were allegorical parades to dedicate the long line of triumphal arches extending for two miles from Chapultepec Castle to the National Palace and the great cathedral. These arches represented scenes from Greek, Roman, Aztec and modern history. They were erected by various Government departments, civic societies, and private individuals.

In the afternoon a great concourse gathered on the plains of Azures just outside the Chapultepec Park, where national games, band concerts, and fireworks displays formed a part of the program. Tonight the historic Chapultepec Castle and the forest surrounding it were turned into a fairy land by many thousands of colored incandescent lights, which outlined the castle and stretched from tree to tree. On the lake in the park there was a miniature Venice, with colored gondolas under the glare of thousands of electric lights.

The festivities closed with the setting off of forty great pieces of fireworks. The celebration was the greatest in the capital since the days of the centennial.

COAST ARTILLERY TO BORDER.

Reported That Half of Each of Nine Companies Will Be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.—Considerable interest is taken among officers and troops at the defenses of Narragansett Bay in a report that half of each of the nine coast artillery companies, with one or more officers from each, will be transferred to the Mexican border, adding to the command under General Funston.

The companies left here will be recruited to war strength. In the last Winter the companies at the forts were recruited to almost their full strength. The mining companies of Forts Greble and Adams will not be disturbed. Captain Brainerd Taylor of Fort Adams, who was detailed for duty with the Coast Artillery at Honolulu, has been directed to remain, and it is likely he will be assigned to duty on the border.

CANADIANS HOLD FIRM UNDER TERRIFIC FIRE

Repel All Attacks and Take Part of German Trench at St. Eloi.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Desperate fighting on the St. Eloi salient, in which Canadian overseas forces participated, occurred last week, according to official advices made public here tonight. The Canadians, under the most trying circumstances, held their ground and, in addition, occupied a portion of an enemy trench, during which many instances of individual heroism were recounted, the report said.

Enemy guns pounded incessantly, but the Canadians repelled all attacks, dug trenches, and maintained their positions. With the Germans overlooking the greater part of the area, however, and the ground soaked with water from heavy rains the construction of trenches was difficult.

The heavy expenditure of ammunition is brought out in the exploit of Corporal J. G. Bowle and Private J. A. Kilgour of the Nineteenth Battalion, who, without other assistance, kept a machine gun in action for three days, in that time they fired over 60,000 rounds.

Excellent shooting has marked the work of the Canadian artillery, both in retaliatory and organized bombardments.

The report tells of the death of Tom Jones, a youthful private of the Eighteenth Battalion, Sanitary Section. Jones, it is stated, believed to have been a deserter from the British and American navies, distinguished himself by repeatedly volunteering for dangerous duties. While assisting in dressing wounded men and guiding them back to the Canadian lines, he was shot and killed by a German sniper. For gallantry on a previous occasion he had been recommended by his commanding officer for the Distinguished Conduct medal.

80

The fees of an executor

THE executor of every will settled in this State is entitled to a definite and limited compensation for his services. This compensation is in the form of a commission based on the amount of money received and paid out by the executor.

The rates are fixed by law as follows:

5% on the first $1,000
2½% on the next $10,000
1% on all above $11,000

The legal rate is the same whether you name a Trust Company your executor or name an individual executor. But there may be other expenses besides this commission. The administration of an estate affords many chances for unnecessary expenses and costly blunders. The administration of an estate by an experienced Trust Company is generally not only more business-like but more economical than administration by a less experienced individual.

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IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
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IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

O'GORMAN LAUDS JOHNSON.

Regrets That President Didn't Appoint Him Postmaster.

Senator O'Gorman issued a statement in this city yesterday about the Postmastership which State Senator Robert F. Wagner has refused. Senator O'Gorman said:

"I regret that President Wilson has not seen fit to appoint Mr. Johnson, who had the approval of many Democrats, both in New York and throughout the country, who testify to his personal integrity and executive ability. No one has impugned his character and capacity, and if efficiency is to be the test it is surprising to New York Democrats that he has not been named."

Senator Wagner reiterated that he declined to accept the place for the reason that to accept would interfere with the future which he had planned for himself. Reports that there were other causes for his refusal caused him considerable annoyance. One of these was a story in a German-language newspaper that Senator Wagner, who was born in Germany, did not wish to have an honor conferred upon him by this Administration because of the feeling among German-Americans that the Administration had been unfair to Germany. Senator Wagner denied emphatically that there was the slightest foundation for this.

"I am in a position to do more constructive work where I am now," said Senator Wagner. "To borrow a word from a morning newspaper, I don't care to be 'interned,' in a position like that of Postmaster of New York. I regard the offer of the position as an honor, especially under the present circumstances, but it would involve a change of my future plans that I do not wish to make."

WRITER CRITICISES MARYE.

John Reed Says Ambassador Failed to Protect Him in Russia.

The official conduct of George T. Marye, until recently the Ambassador to Russia, is severely criticised by John Reed, the war correspondent, in an article appearing in the May issue of the Metropolitan, in which he asserts that he was compelled to seek the aid of the British Ambassador when threatened with expulsion from Russia.

According to Reed, he and Boardman Robinson, an illustrator, were arrested soon after crossing the border because they had been heard conversing in German and because they did not have the proper passports. After being detained for a few days they were freed and proceeded to Petrograd to get permission to go to the front.

When he saw Mr. Marye, Reed says the Ambassador advised him to leave the country as the Foreign Office had accused him and Robinson of having forged their passports and of having letters to Jewish anti-Russian revolutionary societies in their possess on. Reed denied these charges. A few days later, Mr. Wilson, a First Secretary, informed him, Reed continues, that he and Robinson were to be expelled from the country. The embassy could do nothing, the Secretary said.

Robinson then took up the matter with the English Embassy, the Secretary of which seemed anxious to help, but Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, took the matter up personally with the Russian officials, the result of which was that the first order was revoked, and Reed and Robinson were permitted to go anywhere in Russia and leave at will.

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s one of the very few instruments still *made by men of the name* after a period of fifty-five years.

In this time many other concerns have undergone numerous changes of ownership, their "good will" having been transferred from maker to maker.

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A sign exhibited in a curiosity shop window read as follows:

FOR SALE; A Stradivarius violin—almost new.

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We make a special business of reproducing old silver plate of English origin, in order that people of refinement and taste may gratify a sentimental preference for old designs, without paying the prohibitive cost of the originals.

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The "conversational-pictorial" Spanish course under Professor Oscar Galeno of Valparaiso has started with a large enrollment and much enthusiasm.

The hall accommodates 1050 persons. There are now 911 enrolled. A last opportunity is offered to a few more to become members of this class.

On Monday evening at 6:20 and 8:20 there will be two "catch-up" lessons for those who did not attend the first two sessions. Lessons 1 and 2 will be reviewed, so those who enroll now miss nothing.

Spanish is a great commercial asset and one whose value you will appreciate all your life. Come to one of these two free lessons tonight. You will be convinced and enthusiastic. You can enroll tonight after the lesson. The entire cost of the 30 lesson course is $5.00.

Frank H. Golding, Class Sec'y,
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Tel. Circle 1350.

Blazing A New Trail In Made-To-Measure Clothes At $20

Though You Read No Farther, Read "My Big Four"

(1)—Made to your individual measurement, mind and mood.
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I'VE been shop-systematizing and market-searching for three months. I'm going to give New Yorkers the smartest-looking, best-tailored, longest-wearing Suits they ever saw at $20, if they'll only believe me and try me.

Please understand—I'm no sleight-of-hand performer who's going to produce rabbits out of a hat, but I do promise you extraordinary value in a Twenty-Dollar Spring Suit.

You must buy your Spring Suit *somewhere*. It's probably on your mind this very moment. Instead of characterless "ready-made," or a worse-than-ready-made trashy "tailor-made," why not say: "Clemons sounds reasonable. I'll give him a chance to prove his case." That's all I want you to do.

And the beauty and safety of it all is that you *don't risk a penny*, for if my $20 Suit isn't up to or beyond your expectations, *don't take it* and *don't pay me for it.*

To-day—now—*this morning*, while the thought is fresh in your mind, *come to be measured.* I'll meet you at the door. I'll show you my 1,000 patterns and 35 style-models. I'll give you *all my time* and *all my attention*, because I want to make you feel glad you came and determined to come again—this Spring, next Fall, all your life.

Mail Orders filled with the same certainty of satisfaction as though you came in person. Send for cloth clippings!

Clemons Custom Tailor
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LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

Learning What Not To Do

One of the very important factors in the growth of this business, to its position of acknowledged leadership, has been a *constant study of what to avoid.*

Metropolitan men are very positive in their haberdashery tastes. In their eyes, haberdashery is either wholly good or wholly bad. The compromise thing is not for the New Yorker who keeps abreast of the town.

Our study, for 20 years, has been *men*, as well as *haberdashery*. We have studied the habits and hobbies of New Yorkers as seriously as a mining engineer studies mineralogy.

We have learned, from season to season, not only what to do — which is important — but *what not to do* — which is much more important.

We have built an organization schooled to observe, and to do always the correct thing at the critical moment. We have systematized good taste, as it is applied to the haberdashery of a New Yorker.

And we have always left the second-class thing alone, realizing the truthfulness of the words of the great English actor now in America—that "a second-class thing can be done better by a second-class man than by a first-class man."

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3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c

SEES NO HANDICAP IN HUGHES'S WISHES

Republicans Should Nominate Justice for President, Whitman Says, Despite His Opposition.

POINTS TO PRIMARY VOTE

Governor's Lead Over Other Delegates at Large Termed an Indication of Preference for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Governor Whitman tonight issued a statement in which he said that Justice Hughes's desire to accept or not to accept the Republican Presidential nomination should have no weight. He said that if the American people wished to have Justice Hughes become President, as he believed they did, they had a right to insist that he comply with their wishes.

"It is for them to decide, and not for him," the Governor declared.

Since the re-election of Republican State Chairman Tanner the Governor has felt himself secure in the leadership of the Republican Party in this State. He pointed tonight to the fact that, although his name was the last of four on the delegates at large slate, he led the ticket. He thought this a measure of the people's approval of his advocacy of the candidacy of Justice Hughes.

The Governor said that he believed a vote tomorrow in New York State would show Justice Hughes leading any other Republican candidate, five to one. He reiterated his determination to go to Chicago ready to do everything possible to bring about the nomination of Justice Hughes. It is known among the Governor's close friends that he believes Justice Hughes will not refuse the nomination if it comes to him by a unanimous or almost unanimous voice of the party.

The Governor's statement was issued after he had been asked if there had been any change in his belief that Justice Hughes was the best man the Republicans could nominate.

"I had supposed that my position was thoroughly understood," he said. "Certainly it has not been my fault if such is not the case. Long before the Republican State Convention, which was held in New York City, I stated as publicly as I could that in my opinion it was the duty of the Republican delegates from this State to support Justice Hughes in the Chicago convention; that I was sure (as I am today) that an overwhelming majority of Republicans in New York earnestly desired Justice Hughes's nomination. I believe that the same situation exists in the other States of the Union.

"I have no doubt whatever that if a vote could be taken among the Republicans in this State Justice Hughes would lead any other candidate at least five to one. I made a somewhat similar statement just before the primary election in order that the voters might know exactly where I stood and whom I would support in the Chicago convention should I be elected a delegate at large. Notwithstanding the fact that some opposition developed to my candidacy as a delegate at large, and although mine was the fourth name on the ticket, I led all other candidates by majorities ranging from 2,600 to upward of 5,000 in what was a strictly partisan organization primary.

"I was the only candidate that had expressed a preference for Justice Hughes, and I believe that my lead was due to the fact that the voters, even in this indirect way, which was the only way open to them, tried to express their preference for Justice Hughes.

"I have not conferred with Justice Hughes and I mean no disrespect to him when I say that I am not very deeply concerned about his individual desires in the matter. If the people of this nation believe that the welfare of the Republic requires his presence in the White House, they have the right to insist that he shall go there. It is for them to decide, and not for him, and I purpose to do everything in my power at Chicago to assist in the free expression of the choice which I believe is the sincere and well-nigh universal choice of the members of the Republican Party."

ROOSEVELT APPEAL BY WIRE

Colonel's Supporters Aggressive on Eve of Bay State Primary.

BOSTON, April 23.—The struggle between two sets of candidates for the Republican National Convention delegation from this State was viewed with lively interest in political circles tonight in anticipation of the primary vote next Tuesday. Managers of both tickets, including the so-called Roosevelt slate and the unpledged candidates, issued statements expressing confidence in the outcome of their efforts.

Although Colonel Roosevelt refused to sanction the use of his name, a complete list of candidates who had announced their preference for him had been placed on the ballot for delegates at large, and in each of the sixteen congressional districts. For delegates at large Congressman A. P. Gardner, Charles Sumner Bird, a former Progressive nominee for Governor; ex-Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, and State Senator Robert M. Washburn are the Roosevelt candidates, while the slate of unpledged candidates consists of Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, Governor McCall and ex-Senator W. Murray Crane.

Supporters of each ticket have conducted an extensive speaking campaign and today they carried their activities into the advertising columns of the newspapers. It was understood that the Roosevelt Campaign Committee also had made arrangements for a final appeal by means of telegrams to be sent to thousands of voters throughout the State. The names of the candidates will appear on the ballot without any designation as to their preference.

With the exception of some minor contests for district delegate places, the Democratic primary situation has attracted little attention, virtually all the candidates, including those for delegates at large, ex-Governor David I. Walsh, ex-Congressman Joseph P. O'Neil, Humphrey O'Sullivan and Charles B. Steker, being regarded as favoring the re-nomination of President Wilson.

In the absence of any Democratic contest, some political observers believe that under the present primary system voters of that party may figure to a considerable extent in the Republican result, although no decided movement of this sort for any particular candidate has developed.

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CENTRE FIGHT ON WILLIS.

State Overshadows National Interest in Ohio Primary Tomorrow.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The first Presidential preference primary election in this State will be held Tuesday.

The distinctive feature of the election is the contest between the four "regular" candidates for delegates at large on the Republican ticket and three candidates who hope to break the slate. Most opposition to the regular slate appears to be centred on Governor Frank B. Willis, whose political opponents are trying to make his showing in the primaries weak, to hamper him in his campaign for re-election next Fall.

Contests on the Democratic ballot are few and of little importance. President Wilson is expected to have practically no opposition for renomination.

All candidates for delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention have declared themselves for ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio for President. The Presidential preference ticket bears only his name and that of William Grant Webster of Chicago. The latter had meant to be a candidate for Vice President, but a technical error threw him into competition with Mr. Burton.

Roosevelt sentiment in the State will not be reflected on the surface in the primary. The Progressive State Central Committee is expected to name delegates at large to its convention, and this plan will be followed by the party likewise in local districts.

Both Democrats and Republicans will choose about 1,000 delegates to their State Conventions at the primaries. The Democratic State Convention will be held in Columbus June 1 and the Republican State Convention in the same city June 21.

In addition to Governor Willis, who has been chosen to present Mr. Burton's name to the convention, the regular Republican candidates for delegates at large are Senator Warren G. Harding, who will be temporary Chairman; William Cooper Proctor, a Cincinnati business man, and John J. Sullivan, a Cleveland attorney. The so-called "irregular" candidates are Matt Glaser of Cincinnati, Dr. Schuyler O. Griffin of Columbus, and Ralph W. Tyler, colored, of Columbus, Auditor of the Neavy Department under President Roosevelt.

The names of Vice President Marshall and Frank S. Monnett, a Columbus attorney and ex-Attorney General of the State, are on the Democratic ballot for the Vice Presidential preference. Mr. Monnett also is the only irregular candidate for Democratic delegate at large, and is opposed to the renomination of President Wilson.

The Democratic candidates for delegates at large who have received the indorsement of the party leaders are ex-Governors James E. Campbell, Judson Harmon, and James M. Cox and Senator Atlee Pomerene.

INSTRUCT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Kentucky Delegation to Progressive Convention Solid for Colonel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The entire Kentucky delegation to the Progressive National Convention at Chicago will be instructed to support Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination for the Presidency. This is made certain by returns from district conventions held Saturday, all of which instructed delegates to the State Progressive Convention at Louisville April 29 to send a delegation to Chicago pledged to the ex-President.

Republican State and district conventions, held several weeks ago, instructed eight members of the delegation to the national convention of that party for Fairbanks. The other eighteen members of the delegation will go to Chicago uninstructed.

The Democratic State Convention, at which delegates to the national convention of that party at St. Louis will be named, will be held at Lexington May 24.

T. R. AND SONS READY TO GO TO THE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

first from speaking his mind on Belgium because a President in a difficult and critical situation is entitled to have a free hand in developing his policy. He declares that in regard to Belgium and in regard to Mexico he construed every doubt in favor of President Wilson. He adds:

"To the extent of my power I supported Mr. Wilson either by silence or by open championship, as long as there was the remotest chance that in standing by him as President I was standing by the honor and interest of the country."

Mr. Roosevelt writes that for a year and a half he refrained from criticising President Wilson's course in regard to Mexico, and explains that he did so believing that President Wilson had some definite plan. It was only when he had satisfied himself, both with regard to Mexico and with regard to Belgium, that the President had no plan that Colonel Roosevelt began to make himself heard, he says.

"I supported his Mexican policy to the extent of never criticising it, and of going to the utmost limit I could in approving it, until the culmination of the Vera Cruz incident showed that he had no plan whatever to serve the interest or honor of the American people, or to do aught but satisfy his own temporary and shifting predilections for or against certain individual chiefs among the warring factions of banditti. * * *

"It was not until the personal inquiries I made into the condition of the army and navy satisfied me of their lamentable deterioration under President Wilson and his entire indifference to this fact, and it was not until October, 1914, when I saw the Belgian Commissioners to this country and then made further careful investigation myself, that I became absolutely certain that President Wilson had no information about Belgium that we did not all of us have, that he had made no effort to find out what our duty was or to live up to it, and that he neither knew nor cared anything about our frightful military unpreparedness.

"From that moment, eighteen months ago, I spoke out with all the emphasis that was in me, both as regards the great war and as regards Mexico. I committed no error in speaking out, no error in any statement I have made calling attention to the President's dreadful failure to do his duty to and by the American people. If I committed any error at all it was because of the effort in good faith to support the President regarding Mexico, and regarding Belgium longer than he was entitled to support—nor do I regret such error, for I was determined to err, if at all, by standing by him too long rather than by not standing by him as long as there was the remotest chance that his policy was grounded on right and was in the public interest.

"The most flagrant of our national derelictions from duty during the last three years have been in their order:

"1. Our failure in preparedness.

"2. Our failure to protect the lives and property of our own citizens on the high seas, in foreign countries, and within our own limits.

"3. Our failure to do our duty in Mexico.

"4. Our failure to do our duty in Belgium.

"As regards preparedness—although three years have elapsed since Mr. Wilson became President; although twenty months have elapsed since the cataclysm of the world war showed the infinite folly and wickedness of not making ourselves ready and being ready to protect ourselves—not one thing has yet been done.

"The President, after all this time, still intrusts the War and Navy Departments to amiable gentlemen, who know nothing whatever of the army or navy, who take no interest whatever in their real efficiency, and neither he nor they have given the slightest sign that they appreciate the terrible gravity of the international situation which, thanks to our own supineness, had been permitted to develop with such ominous rapidity during the last two years.

"We are no stronger by a gun or a man than we were at the outbreak of the great war. Relatively to the rest of the world, our navy has gone rapidly and steadily back during the last three years, and our army likewise."

B. Altman & Co.

Mourning Fashions

provide an interesting if subdued attraction in the salons reserved on the Third Floor for Mourning Attire. Here, in quiet seclusion, with experienced saleswomen in attendance, may be selected everything that is needful for the mourning outfit, modes as well as materials being the newest and best.

Patrons who prefer to make selections in the privacy of their own homes will, upon request, be visited by an efficient representative.

Fifth Avenue, New York

WOMEN LOBBYISTS WON ALBANY OVER

Legislative Session Was Noteworthy for Their Activity and Their Success.

DEFEATED LEADERS' PLANS

Suffragists Victorious Over Brown and Sweet—Hint Next Legislature May Adopt Restrictive Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The 139th Legislature, which adjourned last week, was distinguished by the unprecedented activity of women lobbyists. There were more women lobbyists than there were men lobbyists. They were more aggressive, more insistent, and more successful than the men. Their aggressiveness was measured by the activity which began on the first day of the session and ended as the adjourning gavel fell after a thirty-six-hour session; their insistence may be measured by the fact that on four occasions the leaders of the Legislature ordered them from the floor in order that business might proceed; their success may be measured by the fact that they gained victories over the heads of the leaders of both parties.

The most constant women lobbyists were the suffragists. In years gone by it was not unusual for one or more women to appear at hearings and to be seen from time to time about the lobbies. This year, knowing that after their defeat of last year there would be great opposition in Albany to the submission of the suffrage question next year, the suffragists planned a vigorous campaign in the Capitol. An idea of the opposition may be gained from the fact that at the outset of the session the leader of the Senate, Elon R. Brown, and the ruler of the Assembly, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, announced publicly that the suffrage referendum would not be passed this year.

Undaunted by this prediction the suffrage lobbyists opened an earnest campaign. They pledged members, daily talked with the stubborn and pleaded with the leaders. Against the orders of Speaker Sweet they got the referendum out of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and through the lower house. Then for days they camped about the Senate Judiciary room waiting for the referendum to be reported. Senator Brown became annoyed, and for four weeks delayed the reporting of the resolution. When the referendum finally reached the upper house it had a large majority, due to the efforts of the women advocates of the measure.

The fight of New York City school teachers for and against the Teachers' Pension bill was the most spectacular effort of women lobbyists. The bill was urged by the New York City administration and favored by the Assembly leaders of both parties. The teachers in favor of the measure got to work first, and the passage of the bill seemed assured until the Easter vacation, when a trainload of teachers came to Albany and started an ardent campaign among Assembly members against the measure.

They were mostly young and pretty teachers and they told the legislators that only the older teachers, those near retirement, favored the bill. On the next day the advocates of the bill escorted 200 young and pretty teachers to the Capitol to plead for the legislation. The battle of smiles and words began. A ballot on the Pension bill in the lower house showed it lacked four votes of passage. A second ballot showed the same result. The teachers crowded the rear of the chamber in hundreds and all the galleries. No matter what a Legislator said about the bill, he got cheers from one side or the other, and therefore most of the Assemblymen made a speech.

It was within a few moments of final adjournment when the last fight came on the Pension bill. The bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the Assembly. Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, who had it in charge, tried to have it voted upon but objections sent it to the Committee on Rules. Speaker Sweet refused to call a meeting of the committee and thus the Pension bill was killed. Nothing but the individual work of teachers obtained the defeat of the Pension bill over the advocacy of both Majority Leader Adler and Minority Leader Callahan.

Women who had worked for the enactment last year of the child welfare law came to Albany determined that Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury should not continue as one of the Managers of the New York City Child Welfare Board. Due to their work about the lobbies among the thirty-day bills now before Governor Whitman is a measure excluding Mr. Kingsbury from participation in the business of the Child Welfare Board of New York City.

The legislative leaders said before the adjournment of the session that something would be done next year to curb the activity of women lobbyists. All of the leaders commented upon the charm of the 1916 women lobbyists, but they insisted that the natural chivalry of the Albany legislators was being imposed upon.

BIG VOTE FOR WILSON.

Gets 8,558 in Montana Primary—Cummins 4,640, Roosevelt 1,684.

HELENA, Mon., April 23.—Practically complete returns from all the cities of Montana, with the entire vote in four counties and comprehensive returns from rural districts in twenty-six other counties in Montana's first Presidential preference primary election, show that the vote given to Woodrow Wilson, unopposed Democratic candidate, continues to exceed the combined vote of candidates of other parties.

The count tonight gave the President 8,558. On the Republican side United States Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa had 4,640, and Theodore Roosevelt 1,684.

C. W. BRYAN ON TICKET.

Populists Choose Him for Governor —Hughes May Get Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 23.—Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Bryan, defeated candidates in last week's State primaries, popped up today to give trouble to the winners at the polls.

Charles W. Bryan was filed as a Populist, as well as a Democratic candidate for Governor. His principal plank was prohibition, and, while the Democrats turned him down on that issue, the Populists, who always put prohibition in their platform, have given him the nomination of that party on the face of the returns received. This will place Bryan's name on the ballot at the election, and many of William J. Bryan's friends will bolt the regular Democratic nominee and vote for Charles W. Bryan in revenge for Bryan's defeat at the primary.

Justice Hughes will get the vote of Nebraska at the Republican National Convention provided Henry Ford refuses to permit his name to go before the convention. Under the Nebraska law the State delegation can use its own judgment if the winner of the primary refuses to enter the race. Twelve of the sixteen Nebraska delegates have declared their personal preference for Hughes. Two district delegates are actually instructed for him. If Ford wins the primary and refuses to participate in the national convention, the entire delegation will probably go to Hughes. Ford now has a lead of ninety-seven over Cummins.

GERMAN VOTES TO GO TO ANTI-WILSON MEN

Continued from Page 1.

normally Republican, might stay at home on election day, rather than choose between the two candidates.

The publication today by The New York World of a letter from ex-Governor Colquitt of Texas to A. G. Koelble of New York soliciting the support of what appears to be a sort of central committee of German-Americans for political purposes, in his coming race for the United States Senate on a Democratic platform, is a Democratic affair. But the alignment of the German-Americans in Texas is so long established, it was said by Texans here today, that Mr. Colquitt's efforts, even if successful, would probably have little effect on the final result. On the other hand, the letter is expected to hurt him partly as showing his appeal to outside influences and partly, as an informed Texan expressed it tonight, because the majority of Texans are Americans.

The German-American vote in Texas is normally Democratic, and about 40,000 strong. As elsewhere, it is strongly anti-prohibition. Prohibition has recently been the dominating issue in Texas politics, but the election of Morris Sheppard to the United States Senate on a straight out prohibition platform shows that the German vote is not necessarily controlling. The Democratic Party in Texas is for prohibition. That State as a whole is about equally divided on this issue, and in the last test it went anti-prohibition by a margin of some 13,000.

The present campaign for the Senatorship begins with six Democratic candidates—Senator Culberson, the incumbent; Representative Henry, Mr. Colquitt, and Mr. Riddle, a banker of Dallas, all of whom are anti-prohibitionists, and ex-Governor Tom Campbell and Judge Brooks of Waco, both of whom are Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionists under no circumstances expect aid from the German element. The anti-prohibitionists naturally court it.

It is said here that the strongest candidate is Senator Culberson, who has had a long and honorable career both as Governor and as United States Senator. Though Mr. Culberson is known as a Wilson man, he has many German friends of long standing, while his anti-prohibition policy strengthens him in that direction. The fight is believed to be between Culberson, Colquitt, and Campbell.

Mr. Colquitt recently has been making an active campaign in Southwest Texas, where the German and other foreign elements are strongest. His platform has been largely anti-Wilson and anti-Ally.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 23.—The Colquitt letter to A. G. Koelble, as published in The New York World this morning, was shown to R. M. Colquitt, Campaign Manager for O. B. Colquitt, today and he gave out this statement:

"The letter from Mr. Colquitt shows an effort to head off a movement by Mr. Henry to induce the German press to support him. Any other construction is erroneous. The 'organized effort' or 'conspiracy' to bring about the defeat of President Wilson is news to us. President Wilson will be renominated by the Democratic Party at St. Louis, and as such nominee will have our best support, as he did in 1912, when Governor Colquitt raised more than $10,000 for the benefit of his Campaign Committee.

Fine Willow Furniture and Dainty Cretonnes

are inseparably associated with modern country life.

Our Willow Furniture possesses qualities of grace and comfort, combined with unusual durability, which commend it for use indoors as well as in loggias and on verandas and lawns. It is obtainable in all finishes at moderate prices.

In English Cretonnes we are showing a profusion of beautiful designs and colorings. The charming effect pictured, consisting of colorful flowers over a background of black stripes, is most effective.

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The Valance and Draperies made up, at

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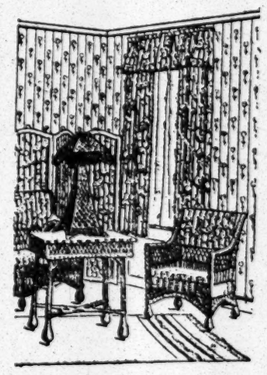

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The Relation of Tailoring to Style *at Saks'*

¶ Some time ago we wrote an advertisement in which we stated that Style is the dominant feature in Saks Clothes.

¶ Immediately, another very reputable clothing firm took issue with us, contending that tailoring comes before style.

¶ *Certainly it does!*—can there be music without harmony? literature without grammar? painting without draughtsmanship?

¶ Tailoring is the very essence of Style, so much so that where the Style is good, you may take the quality of the workmanship for granted.

¶ And the fact that a Saks garment looks better than its neighbor is not an accident of fortune, but is due to the superior care and talent which we put into the forty processes of making, from the tailor's bench to the customer's back.

Men's Spring Suits.....$17.50 to $48
Men's Spring Top Coats...$15.00 to $35

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Valuable Furs Always Need Intelligent Care

The increasing price of furs, not less than their increasing fashion, suggests the advisability of taking unusual care of them.

Whether it is a $50 neckpiece, or a $30,000 coat—and we have both in our dry cold storage rooms—it will have much longer life and retain a greater degree of brilliance, if it is properly cared for during the Summer months.

There is much more than simple insurance, and keeping the moths out, to be considered. Your furs, when stored here, are given expert examination when they come in, the care they individually demand during the Summer, and a further thorough examination before they are delivered to you—with the advantage of H. Jaeckel & Sons' staff, if you desire suggestions and estimates for alterations.

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For All Occasions.
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Put On in a Moment.
IDEAL REST AND HOUSE GOWNS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF SPRING MODELS
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Silk, charmeuse, taffeta, crepe de chine, etc., etc.

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About half usual prices.

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DANIELS DESCRIBES NAVY AS PREPARED

Has 255 Ships Commissioned, 95 Others Available, and Ample Supplies of Ammunition.

PERSONNEL FULL STRENGTH

On Duty Are 4,355 Officers and 54,151 Men—Marksmanship and Spirit Never Better.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Public Ledger tomorrow morning will print an account of an interview which Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels recently gave to a representative of that newspaper.

"There are now in active service, fully commissioned," Mr. Daniels is quoted as saying when asked the present strength of the navy, "255 vessels of various classes. This is sixty-six more than were fully commissioned when I became Secretary, in March, 1913. There are also ninety-five vessels of various types in reserve and in ordinary and uncommissioned, capable of rendering service in war.

"No navy ever makes announcements of the quantity of ammunition and torpedoes, mines, and other implements of naval warfare which it keeps ready, but our supply is ample, I may say, for all emergencies. The torpedo plant shortly will have five times its present capacity, thanks to the generosity and wisdom of the Sixty-third Congress, which appropriated the money for its enlargement. We have also arranged for the equipment of a plant to construct mines.

"Today there are assigned to the submarine flotilla with the Atlantic fleet, a Rear Admiral, a Commander, a Lieutenant Commander, fifteen Lieutenants, thirty-five junior grade Lieutenants, and three Ensigns. Ten additional officers are with the flotilla under instructions. The reorganization of the submarine flotilla has involved the training of men, as well as officers, preparatory to their being assigned to submarine duty. Only recently forty officers and eighty-five men concluded a course of instruction in battery work at the plant of the Electric Storage Battery Company and that of Thomas A. Edison. This preliminary training of crews will result in higher effectiveness and improve the operations of the new underseas craft as they are delivered to our men.

Recruited to Maximum Strength.

"The navy at present is composed of 4,355 line, staff, and warrant officers and 54,151 enlisted men. About 2,000 candidates for the Naval Academy, the largest number ever examined for any one class, appeared for examination to enter the 1916 class, which assembles in June. The number of enlisted men is today recruited to the maximum strength allowed by law. There are now with the colors 6,804 more men—an increase of over 14 per cent.—than there were on March 1, 1914. During the nine months preceding my appointment the number of men in the navy had actually decreased, although Congress had during that period authorized an increase of 4,000 men.

"We are today re-enlisting 85 per cent. of the men who have received discharges permitting their re-enlistment. This is all I have to say to those who criticize my policy toward the enlisted man.

"Our present air fleet is not more than two years old. Upon my recommendation Congress gave us $1,000,000 to begin upon an elaborate plan the real development of aviation in the navy. At that time the navy had but four aviators and no satisfactory machine. A special training school for aviators has been established at Pensacola, Fla., and we have about forty machines now in operation down there. The armored cruiser North Carolina has been equipped successfully as a mother ship for aeroplanes and participated in the recent exercises at Guantanamo. The same sort of equipment is being extended to the armored cruisers Washington and West Virginia.

Big Guns and Straight Shooters.

"I have said before that our Bureau of Ordnance has developed a 14-inch gun that will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country. As for powder, it is costing us 24 cents a pound to make the same powder at Indian Head private manufacturers ask 53 cents for. "Radio has been installed on submarines and nearly one hundred other ships, and new shore stations have been added at Balboa, Canal Zone, Great Lakes, Illinois, and Tutuila, Samoa.

"How about the efficiency of the navy in marksmanship?" Mr. Daniels was asked.

"Never better," was the reply. "Admiral Mayo was in my office a few days ago, and he said the fleet had had a most satisfactory practice at Guantanamo. He said the ships had done some of the farthest shooting—18,000 yards—best manoeuvres, and best practices the fleet had ever had; that they had done so many things that were worth while that he was quite satisfied with the spirit and confidence of the officers and men; that they were ready if they were called upon.

"I think that answers your question as to whether the men of the American navy are prepared for war."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SCHOOL.

Navy Men to be Trained How to Resist Aerial Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—According to plans now under discussion, League Island will be made the headquarters and training school of the Government's first anti-aircraft corps. In addition to the establishment of a school of aviation at the navy yard, it is proposed to instruct the marines and bluejackets in the use of high-angle rapid-fire guns, the only weapons with which an aerial attack can be combated with any degree of success from the ground. The men will be taught the method of operating small machine guns against aerial crafts, and also the use of larger guns in each kind of warfare.

Instructions in sighting will be given by training the guns on aircraft in actual flight. In this work the officers of the yard will have the co-operation of the trained aviators of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. This organization has received permission from the Government for the establishment of an aviation school at League Island. Messrs. von Figyelmessy and Kays, noted aviators, will be the instructors in charge.

NOT MY CHILD, THAW SAYS.

If There Were Any Doubt He Would Recognize Miss Nesbit's Boy.

Harry K. Thaw, at the Hotel McAlpin, last night gave to the newspapers the following statement regarding the decision of the Pennsylvania court as to the status of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's child:

The publication of the evidence in my divorce case was unexpected, and I regret extremely that the Court would not seal the papers. It seems hard upon Miss Nesbit that this should come out, when one remembers that the names of over twenty men were kept successfully hushed up by Mr. Jerome at my first trials.

Since she put me aside in 1908, when I went to Matteawan, she has been unprotected, and I wished to shield her as much as possible.

I had my attorneys move to have all the papers sealed, but the court refused to grant the motion, upon the ground that the testimony was not injurious to public morals. It was a plain case of infidelity and a spurious child, but with nothing the court thought unfit for publication.

We did our best to suppress it; however, now that it has been published I feel I should point out that the proceedings prove irrefutably the statement made by me four years ago that the child was not mine. The child was born in October, 1910. It will be recalled that Miss Nesbit turned against me in open court before Judge Mills in White Plains in June, 1909. At this time she openly arrayed herself against me, as her public testimony will show. This was eighteen months before the child was born. Naturally, after her testimony against me, even our business relations were strained and formal.

The first I ever heard of an alleged child was in the Spring of 1912, when it was almost two years old, and then my first hint came from a newspaper story. Until this story appeared I knew nothing, any more than did the general public.

No man willfully would deny his own offspring. Irrespective of any acts of its mother, and were there the slightest doubt in the matter whether I was the father, I wish to state, emphatically, that I would protect the child, support it, and do so willingly and gladly. Were there the slightest doubt, I would be the last one in the world to shirk the responsibility.

I believe that divorces are injurious, and am against them, but the testimony that was produced in my suit bears out the fact that I found conditions which left only one course open to me. Up to the filing of the papers I would willingly have condoned any offenses, were it not for the fact that this child belongs to another man. Were the child mine I would have taken not only it into my home, but for its sake, Miss Nesbit. However, she did not wish to return as it was she who insisted upon separation two years after my arrest while I was in prison for killing the man who had ruined her life.

H. K. THAW.

HUNDREDS OF GIRLS CALL HER 'MOTHER'

Mrs. Jenkins, a Sunday School Teacher Since 1861, Sees the World Grow Better.

SHE LOVES NEW YORK CITY

Less Crime and Drunkenness Here Now, Per Capita, She Says, Than There Was in 1860.

After teaching since 1861 in the same Sunday School room in the Sixteenth Baptist Church in Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Miles E. Jenkins, 84 years old, known to the 1,200 pupils she has taught to be "home bodies" and good wives and mothers as "Mother" and "Grandma," said yesterday at her reception that she believed the world was getting better every day.

"I feel bettr than I ever did before, more happy and more satisfied, because I have no worries or cares," she said, and then added that she would feel even better if the doctor had not caused her to cease drinking coffee and tea because of the effect upon her heart after the grip. "I do miss my tea, although I can eat everything else but corned beef."

She believes that "young folks" are cleaner and more moral than they were fifty years ago. In 1860 a girl was afraid to go out on the street alone. "I did go, though, but I took my bulldog with me," she observed.

Even a child can go to most theatres now, she said, but most women would not go in 1860. She laughed at the question of women's dress today, and said, "Well, some of them were pretty bad in '60, too."

She sees fewer drunkards on the streets now, and believes that there is much less vice and crime in proportion to the population than there wis sixty years ago.

"Mother Jenkins" believes in preparedness, because she remembers the draft riots in New York City. She lived in Fourteenth Street then, and for fourteen days neither she nor her mother took off their clothes to lie down to sleep, because they "were too scared." Then Lieutenant Samuel H. Maynard brought a company of the Seventy-first Regiment to patrol the street, and everything was quiet. That's wh she believes in preparedness.

Their negro servant was buried under straw in one of the yellow omnibuses and taken to the Fulton Street ferry, where he was put aboard the yacht of a friend. Long after the war he was President Arthur's valet.

"Mother" Jenkins has taught generations of mothers and daughters, and she has "taught all the same thing, to be 'home godies,' good mothers and good wives." She took her class from Anna Kle in 1861, and she has taught in the same spot, under the same east window, ever since, missing not more than one Sunday a year in more than half a century.

Anna Kyle's daughter was there yesterday. Her name is Mrs. Anna Minnerly now, and she lives at 256 West Twenty-second Street. She was in "Mother" Jenkins's class, and her daughter, Anna Minnerly, is in it now.

"Mother" Jenkins liked to dance when you ask her how she likes the fox trot.

She has only one relative left, a second cousin. Her husband died six years ago, and lost all his money in speculation twelve years ago. But she says Providence is kind to her, for she has many friends, and "I guess New York City is just as good a place as an to live in."

She has been here since she was 5 months old, or almost eighty-four years. She was here when Murray Street was uptown, and has seen New York grow from a village to a mtropolis. And she loves New York.

ENJOYS HER 101ST BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Missouri Ann Hawkins Up All Day to Receive Guests.

Her 101st birthday found Mrs. Missouri Ann Hawkins of 20 West 104th Street awake and busy at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. It was not often a person had the opportunity of rounding out a full century and a year more, and Mrs. Hawkins said she did not want to lose a moment of it. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, when she retired, Mrs. Hawkins was almost continuously busy. Her birthday party, which was attended by forty guests, began at 10 o'clock in the morning and there were a great many flowers, telephone messages, gifts and congratulations to acknowledge.

Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks, Professor Louis Leaky, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Alfred Miller, Mrs. Frances Carter, and others came to the house and had a good chat and everybody was as nice as even so venerable a traveler in life as Mrs. Hawkins could wish. Some messages came from as far west as Berkeley, Cal., while others came from Rochester and Villages on Long Island.

"It has been a nice birthday party," Mrs. Hawkins said as 6 o'clock came and she got ready to retire. "I only hope some of those young folks who came didn't overdo and tire themselves out."

683 HURT EACH DAY.

Average of Industrial Accidents, State Official Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—There were at least 683 industrial accidents in New York State on every working day from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1916, according to the annual report of Deputy Commissioner Archer of the State Industrial Commission. In the eighteen months cited 337,500 industrial accidents were reported to the Industrial Commission. Approximately 17 per cent. of these accidents resulted in the allowances of claims for disability.

Of the claims filed 1,214 were death cases. In 81 per cent. of these there were dependents. In such cases the widow receives 30 per cent. of the weekly wages of the husband during her life, unless she remarries, and the children receive 10 per cent. until they reach the age of 18. If both parties are dead the children receive each 15 per cent. In 9 per cent. of the death cases there were alien dependents.

The annual report of the Industrial Commission says that 88½ per cent. of all the cases filed with it were for temporary total disability. The average award is given as $15.20. The death awards averaged $3,279.72; permanent total disability, $7,455.12; permanent partial disability, $5,238; temporary total disability, $42.41. The percentage of the cost of death awards to the entire compensation cost was 41.9; of permanent total disability, 2.3; permanent partial disability, 23.14, and temporary total disability, 24. The average medical cost for each reportable injury is about $10.95.

The report sums up a close approximation of the annual distribution of benefits under the compensation law as follows: For disability and death awards, $6,507,245; for medical attendance, $2,463,750, making a total of $8,970,995.

CALLS HIGHWAYS FAULTY.

State's Maintenance Problem Is Serious, Argetsinger Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Senator George F. Argetsinger of Rochester doubts whether the State will have a real highway system after the expenditure of $125,000,000 by 1920. He has studied the highway problem and concludes that the maintenance of the highways is one of the most serious financial questions that now confronts the State. In discussing the matter today Senator Argetsinger said: "The people do not realize how serious the highway problem is even at this stage."

Senator Argetsinger asserts that the State has yet to learn how to construct permanent highways. Many miles of highways have to be entirely reconstructed and resurfaced each year, he says, and an expenditure equal to 50 per cent. of the construction cost will have been made by 1920 in the maintenance of the 9,500 miles of highways which will then have been built. He believes that the present system of maintenance is faulty and requires immediate remedial legislation. He predicts a maintenance cost of $8,000,000 a year by 1920 unless the remedy comes.

TAXICAB DRIVERS CALL DRENNEN CZAR

Hire Bryant Hall to Voice Their Grievances Against the License Inspector.

FOUR ALDERMEN LISTEN

Want a New Ordinance with a Flat Rate of 50 Cents for Carrying One Person One Mile.

A thousand or more taxicab drivers put up their cabs last night and attended a mass meeting in Bryant Hall on Sixth Avenue to tell the public of their troubles. They gave voice to personal grievances, which they said they had against Chief Inspector John J. Drennen, who regulates the taxicab service for the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses.

One by one the drivers were called to the platform by the Chairman, President Joseph A. Nelson of the Taxi-Owners' Association, whose members are supporting them in an effort to get more liberal supervision and incidentally a flat rate of 50 cents for carrying one or more persons one mile.

Richard Hefferman, who drives a cab in the Broadway theatre district, said:

"Say, boys, I know Drennen's ways by heart. The first time I was up before him he charged me with 'cruising.' I didn't know what the charge meant, but I found out afterward that he accused me of driving around from one stand to another and 'cutting out' other cabs. Say, boys, I never done it. Well, I had five witnesses, but he said he didn't want to hear any testimony and fined me $5.

"Well, the next time I was called to account was because I left my cab in the street to chase a fare in the Biltmore to collect $1.40. I left a man in charge of the cab, but when I came out Policeman Buckley made a complaint. 'What do you want me to do?' says I. 'The Biltmore doors ain't big enough for me to drive my cab through after the fare.'

"So I go before Drennen, who says I abandoned me cab in a public street, and me gone only two minutes. Drennen fines me $2. I says to him 'I won't give you $2, but rather than to lose time to come here again I'd be willing to give you a dollar.' Then he threatened to suspend me and take away my license, and I went with a committee to see the Mayor, who had the case referred to Secretary Rossean, who dismissed the complaint."

Harry Levy, another driver, said:

"The License Bureau made rules which resulted in cutting up our cabs until some of the public refuse to ride in them, so unsightly are the interiors. One cab carries a little white flag and another a red one, and you might as well put a sign on 'em reading: 'Open your eyes and you can see, if there is four in a cab, two or three may ride free.'"

Frank Moore complained that he had been charged a dollar for losing his badge when he became ill on his cab, and was afterward laid up for eighteen months. When he protested at the charge, he said, a clerk in the Bureau of Licenses told him that while the ordinance did not provide it, the Corporation Counsel had advised that such a charge could be made. Moore said that Corporation Counsel Polk had written to the Chauffeurs' Association denying he had given any such advice.

"Drennen is a Czar; he exercises more power than any Magistrate in the city. His office is a regular court, where a policeman's word is accepted every time. If a cop sees any man drive by and makes a complaint by taking the number the chauffeur finds he has been tried and convicted before he reaches Drennen."

The big crowd laughed and applauded when William H. Ashton, who was formerly a Waldorf hackman, told of Drennen being an old hackman, too, who finally became a starter at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Drennen used to start Senator Tom Platt's car there, and by close contact with the Amen Corner he has become inoculated with autocracy until he is worse than anything to be found in Siberia," he said.

"Once my clock had reached $2.90 and flopped back to $2," said Dan Shea, a Times Square chauffeur, "and when Drennen was complaining about this irregularity of the taximeter, I suggested he tell me what he would do in such a case. He replied:

"'You haven't been before me yet on any charge, but if you do come on such a complaint I'll fine you $5.'"

After a dozen chauffeurs had amused the crowd with versions of conflict and fines with and from Chief Inspector Drennen, while four members of the Board of Aldermen—Thomas M. Farley, Frank Mullen, Frank Dostal, and Patrick H. Sullivan—sat on the stage and listened to them, it was announced by the attorney for the chauffeurs, Joseph Nemerov, that the Aldermen would be asked to make a new ordinance for the regulation of public taxicabs.

The meeting adopted a resolution, in part, as follows:

"We demand a revision and amendment of the public hack ordinance; that there be but one tariff. That the drop of the flag shall indicate a 50 cent drop for one mile, and that thereafter the regular fare shall be 10 cents for each one-fifth of a mile.

"That the arbitrary powers now wielded by the Commissioner of Licenses and the Chief Inspector of Public Vehicles be abrogated; that their powers to judge offenses against the statute and against the Public Hack Ordinance be taken away from them, and that all [illegible] shall be heard by a Magistrate, Judge, or Jury."

The resolution also included a request that all taxicabs, whether in a garage or on a private or public stand, be licensed and be compelled to carry a taximeter. This is said to be aimed at the taxicab companies which do not use the public stands, but which compete with the public hackmen.

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Finest Pool in the World
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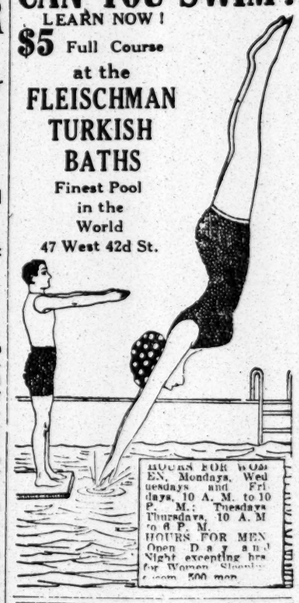

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High-grade Wilton Rugs—Seamed and seamless; the most diversified assortment of new designs and color effects we have ever shown; all sizes; size 9 ft. x 12 ft., at $43.50 to $68.

Present Prices Will Be Advanced May 1st.

Rag Rugs in the new black and white effects and other designs in light, medium and dark colorings; all sizes; size 9 x 12 ft., $10.50 to $38.50.

"Willow" Grass Rugs; plain and figured effects; sizes from 3 x 6 ft. at $1.55 to 9 x 15 ft. at $11.25.

Imported Oval Rush Rugs for Porches.

Heavy Rush Rugs—Made from blocks about 20 inches square.

Old-fashioned Hand-braided Wool Rugs—Oval and round.

Genuine Navajo Rugs, in bold, striking native designs.

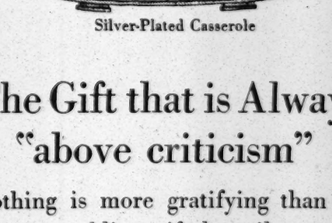
Straw Mattings at $16.00 and upward per roll of 40 yards.

Extraordinary Special Value
Axminster Rugs
Size 6 x 3 ft.; Regularly $6.00 For This Week Only at $3.95

These 100 Rugs in excellent Oriental designs were purchased before the rise in cost, and are now offered at *wholesale price,* while they last.

Fifth Avenue & 47th St., New York

Sterling SILVER Plate



Silver-Plated Casserole

The Gift that is Always "above criticism"

Nothing is more gratifying than to have a wedding gift heartily appreciated—nothing so disappointing as to view the Bride's Gifts and find yours lacking in good form or artistic character.

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THIS YEAR 1916

our 25th Anniversary has been celebrated by establishing ourselves in convenient, commodious, and well-equipped quarters in the new Equitable Building.

It seems fitting that we publish from week to week during this year, announcements which will tell the story of THE LIBERTY'S remarkable growth from a small to a large bank.

During these conservative yet aggressive years of business building, we have advertised very little. Now, having attained a place among the larger banks of New York City, we believe this 25th Anniversary an opportune time for letting the general public know who, what, and where we are; hence our decision to advertise.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

Hampton Reproductions of Old English Furniture

MUCH of the well-nigh indefinable charm of the old English Baronial Halls, with their lofty oriel windows and panelled walls, may be traced to the harmonious mingling in their Furniture of the varying styles of succeeding generations.

So, too, among the Hampton Furniture, now so suggestively displayed in the New Building, may be found sincere Reproductions of the dusky Oak of the Elizabethan period, the Walnut of William and Mary's days and the graceful Mahogany fashioned in the reigns of the Georges.

Here, not only may such Furniture as this be chosen, but expert advice be gathered as to the hangings, and decorations which may fitly accompany it.

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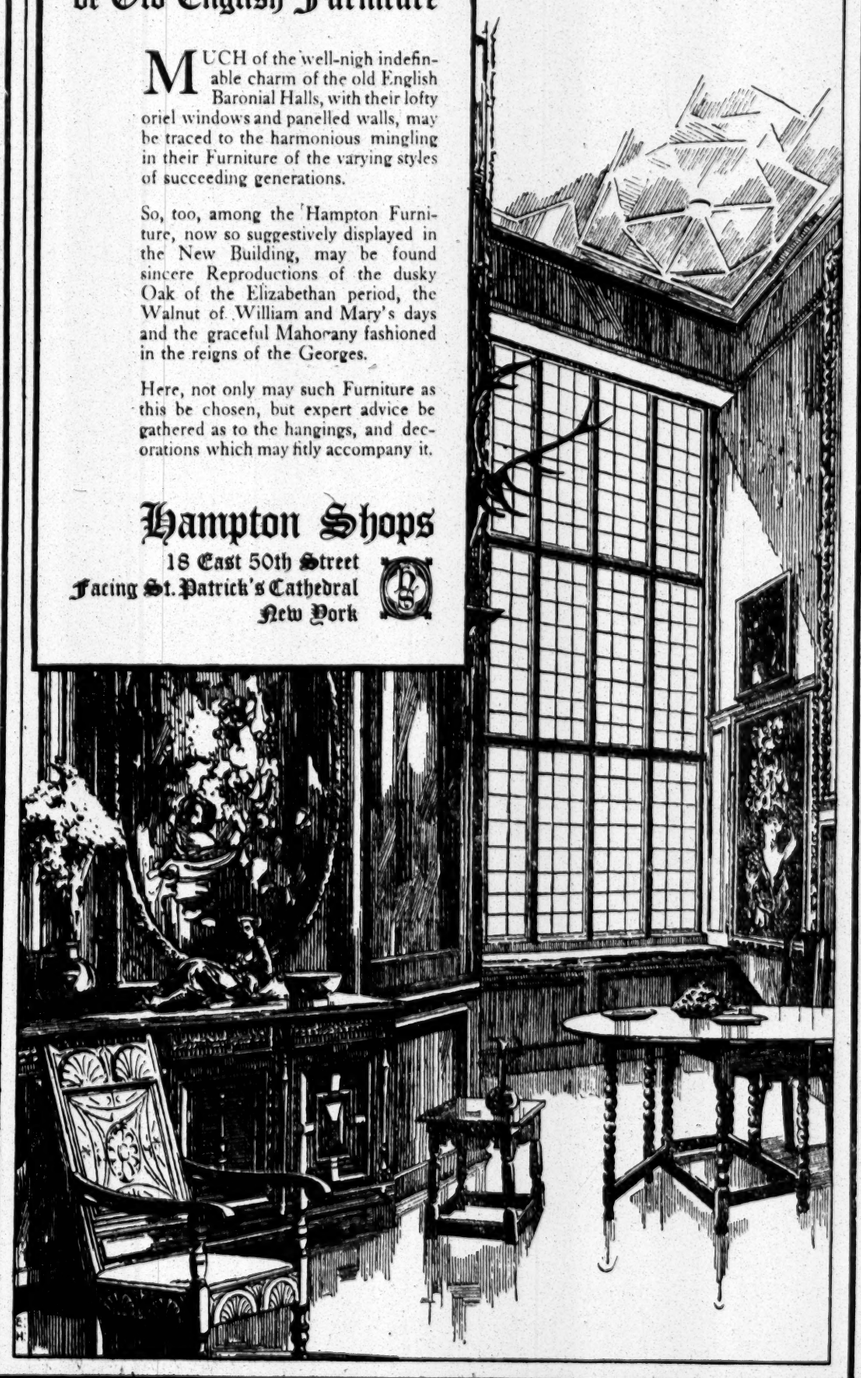

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5¢ PER YARD ALL GRADES
CALLED FOR & DELIVERED

$5,000,000 FACTORY FOR FORD IN NEWARK

Plans Drawn for First $1,000,000 Unit of Great Tractor and Automobile Plant.

SITE OF 80 ACRES BOUGHT

Will Have Docks for Direct Foreign Shipments and a Railroad Yard—To Employ 5,000 Persons.

Henry Ford has bought eighty acres at the head of Newark Bay and the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, east of Harrison, N. J., and not more than five miles from the New York City Hall, on the property of the Newark Factory Sites, Inc.

The property fronts about 2,300 feet on Lincoln Highway, formerly the Plank Road, and 1,900 feet on the Passaic River. It is in the township of Kearny, on reclaimed meadow land. It will be the site for factories for making and assembling the new Ford tractor, and headquarters for the export business of the Ford tractor and automobile concerns.

The first unit of the plant, plans for which are understood to have been drawn, will cost approximately $1,000,000, and four other units of the same size are to follow soon. When completed the establishment will employ about 5,000 persons.

The channel of the Passaic River has a present depth of twenty feet, but the plans for the Port of Newark include a provision for deepening it to twenty-five feet. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, which serves the area, will establish a big yard for handling the traffic, and this yard, as well as the docks to be erected along the Passaic, will be connected directly by railroad spurs with the various units of the plant. The river frontage will be bulkheaded and docked according to plans prepared by the engineering department of the Ford Company.

The negotiations, which have continued some months, were conducted for the Ford interests by Gaston Plantiff, manager of the Eastern branch, and F. L. Klingensmith, Vice President and Treasurer of the Ford Motor Company, and W. Benton Crisp and Theodore M. Crisp of Crisp, Randall & Crisp, attorneys. The Newark Factory Sites was represented by the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons and by Joseph P. Day.

Among other plants already on the reclaimed meadow lands are the New Jersey Zinc Company, the Titan Steel Casting Company, the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, the American Creosoting Company, the J. H. Ladew Company, leather manufacturers; the Butterworth & Judson Chemical Works, the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, the National Metallurgic Company, the Newark Plaster Company, Snare & Triest, building contractors; the Indian Refining Company, the Foundation Company of New York, the Terry & Tench Company, and several large buildings of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

To Consecrate St. Thomas's Church.

The building of St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires is rector, will be consecrated this morning at a service which many prominent clergymen will attend by invitation and at which Bishop David H. Greer will preach. The new church represents an investment for land and building of several million dollars, and at least $500,000 more, it is estimated, will be required for windows and decorations.

OPPOSE PHILIPPINE CHANGE.

Merchants' Association Wants U. S. to Continue Sovereignty.

Resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York City protest against setting a definite date for withdrawal by the United States from the Philippine Islands. The Merchants' Association believes the United States assumed certain obligations when the islands were acquired from Spain that have not yet been fulfilled. The Directors, therefore, adopted resolutions which were sent to the newspapers last night and of which the following is an excerpt:

"Resolved by the Merchants' Association of New York, That the United States Government is urged to continue the fulfilment of its obligations to the Filipinos and to the nations of the world in proceding with the political, economic and moral development of those peoples, and that the United States Government should publicly announce its intention to continue its sovereignty and control over the Philippine Islands until such time as that development shall have reached a point of completion, and until that moral obligation shall have been fully and adequately met."

McADOO ANGERS PERU.

Failure to Land There Because of Plague Rumors Is Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, April 23.—The William G. McAdoo party arrived here on the Tennessee this morning and refused to land owing to their having heard that there were rumors of bubonic plague here. They sailed late this afternoon.

The failure to land caused the cancelling of elaborate and costly Government plans for a two days' entertainment, and caused much unfavorable comment. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs tonight issued a long statement, in which it is denied that there is any bubonic plague here, and declaring that the McAdoo party came to Peru of their own accord. The statement accuses the party indirectly of gross discourtesy, and says that their action is a grave diplomatic blunder.

Bitter feeling has been engendered here by their refusal to land and there are rumors that Mr. McAdoo urgently desires a breach between this country and Washington owing to political developments.

MORGAN'S GUARD INCREASED

New Precautions Since Newton Told of Threat Against Banker.

As a result of the statement which Harry L. Newton, the alleged bomb plotter from Canada, made last week to the police in which he told detectives that he would guarantee to blow up J. P. Morgan for $10,000, the guards about the home of the banker at Glen Cove, L. I., have been increased, and the greatest vigilance is being exercised lest another attempt be made upon Mr. Morgan's life.

The police, as soon as they heard of Newton's offer, notified Mr. Morgan, and more detectives were sent to Long Island. Mr. Morgan is closely guarded on his way to and from his office.

Ever since Eric Muenter's assault on Mr. Morgan last July his home has been guarded night and day. It is not believed that any serious danger threatens Mr. Morgan, but no precaution has been omitted.

Thief Hunt Startles Theatre.

Just after a pickpocket had made an attempt to rob Michael Gacavone of 221 East Ninety-seventh Street of an old pipe in a moving-picture theatre at 2,035 Second Avenue last night his brother Casper closed with a man who he thought had robbed him of $16. In the resulting scrimmage some one blew a police whistle, and the audience was in an uproar in a moment. Frank Santer of 310 East 100th Street, the alleged pickpocket, was taken to the East 104th Street Police Station.

MRS. CATT TESTIFIES IN DR. SHAW'S SUIT

Tells of Cold, Slippery Day When Suffragist Fell Alighting from Lehigh Valley Train.

A VIEW OF PULLMAN PORTERS

Thinks Them More Interested in Tips Than in Giving Help to Alighting Passengers.

The testimony of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, taken before trial in the suit of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for $25,000 for injuries alleged to have been received through the carelessness of employes of the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads and the Pullman Company, has just been filed with County Clerk Schneider.

Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw had been in Ithaca in the cause of suffrage, and on Feb. 13, 1914, they boarded a train for home. The following day the train arrived in Jersey City and a uniformed employe placed a stool before the car step to enable passengers to alight. Dr. Shaw placed a foot "carefully and prudently" upon this stool, it slipped on the ice-covered platform and she fell heavily. She injured a foot, an ankle, and a leg in the fall, and received what the complaint described as permanent injuries.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad demanded that Mrs. Catt testify before trial and the court named Mary B. Peake to take her testimony. Mrs. Catt, describing the weather, said it had been snowing heavily and the train was late, but how much she did not know precisely. In reply to a question she said that the platform was very slippery. Asked if the weather was cold, she answered.

"It was 25 below zero and I'll never forget that we were nearly frozen. It was the worst day I had ever seen in New York, I think."

Mrs. Catt alighted from the Pullman first, with Dr. Shaw close behind her. For a short time Mrs. Catt did not know her companion had fallen.

"I was just marching along ahead," she said, "with the expectation that Dr. Shaw was marching behind me. I looked back and saw two men pulling her from under the car, where she had rolled after she had fallen."

"What did you do then?"

"We couldn't get a taxi and I left Dr. Shaw sitting in a wheel chair while I went to look for a vehicle."

Mrs. Catt was sure she had alighted from the train without help, and that no porter or other person offered her any assistance. Mrs. Catt on being cross-examined admitted that she had traveled a great deal and might almost be considered the great American traveler. Dr. Shaw, she said, also traveled a great deal.

"And she was quite able to take care of herself?"

"If ever a woman was able to do that she was," replied Mrs. Catt emphatically.

Asked if she did not know that it was the custom for Pullman porters to assist passengers when getting off trains, Mrs. Catt replied:

"Speaking in a general way, I think the porters give their attention rather more to distributing baggage with the hope of getting tips than to assisting passengers off the trains."

Confer With Us Freely

A CONFERENCE with us about your banking needs is far better than a discussion of them by letter, for it will bring us into intimate personal contact and will insure a quick and intelligent analysis of your requirements and of our facilities for meeting them.

Our officers will be glad to see you personally when you call.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

ALLOWS RUNAWAYS TO WED.

Court Releases Boy and Girl at Plea of Mothers.

On the recommendation of Agent Louis Falk of the Children's Society, Magistrate McQuade, sitting in Yorkville Court yesterday, dismissed the charge of abduction brought against Philip Muller, 17 years old, of 19 Elm Street, Schenectady, N. Y., as a result of his elopement with Ella Le Fee, of the same age and address. The couple were found living here at 243 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Madeline Muller and Mrs. May Le Fee, mothers of the youthful sweethearts, were in court yesterday, having arrived on the night boat from Albany. After a tearful reunion, during which the runaways were absolved and forgiven, the mothers told Magistrate McQuade that they were willing that the couple should be married, but asked that he permit the marriage to take place in Schenectady. Agent Falk agreed that this was the simplest solution to the case, and Magistrate McQuade ordered the bridegroom's release.

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DOES THIS APPLY TO YOU?

It is good business not to overlook the objectionable features of a good proposition, but it is bad business to let them obscure the intrinsic merit of the proposition as a whole.

We call to mind several very big building operations temporarily held up by problems which we were instrumental in solving.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

A New Business America Is Arising

Members of European Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade who come to America to study business conditions say that they cannot keep up with the progress in this country unless they make the trip *every three years.*

Let any man recall the phases of his business that concerned him most even one year ago—and then consider how much further he has progressed today.

The man who builds a *successful motor truck* has got to have these *changes in mind.*

He can no longer be a man content to live with his tools.

And this means that the motor truck engineer has got to go *deeper* into a *greater variety* of *subjects* than any other man in the engineering profession, not excepting the designer of a battleship.

A man capable of *seeing all around his problem* and taking account, not only of everything that is likely to happen, but also the *unexpected,* the *emergency.*

A business man buying a motor truck today can get *more for his money* than at any previous time

But there are *certain things he must keep in mind.*

Competent engineering is no more common today than it was ten years ago.

As in every other era of progress, certain catch words will become common.

You are going to hear a great deal about "standardized rules of practice."

You are going to hear a great deal about "European type of construction."

So far good—if the words mean what they say.

Standardization of the right kind is always the work of progress.

The European type of construction—*as understood in Europe*—means not only a better and more convenient placing of the engine and other working parts, but the use of *materials calculated to hold up in unexpected strains.*

The danger the business man is liable to is that *he may not look deep enough* into what is offered him, and may *accept the claims for the facts.*

It is a significant fact about America that there is *never any difficulty in getting the facts* when business men care enough about them to discuss them.

One thing is certain. The way business is progressing in this country, *congestion in traffic* is going to be more and more the rule, and *difficulty in hauling goods* increasingly acute.

In the face of these difficulties it is demanded of the engineer that he achieve *economy, safety* and *cheap transportation.*

The truck user who wants to know just what it means to solve these problems must see the *Riker Truck—the best built truck in America,* designed by A. L. Riker and made by the Locomobile Company.

Here is the *one American truck* in which all the problems of economy, safety and cheap transportation are solved in the light of *conditions as they are today.*

And it is especially interesting to the business man who is demanding more from his trucks every day that Mr. Riker's *engineering plans* and judgment in the *choice of materials* have been confirmed by the performance of the Riker Truck in *unsparing war service.*

Now, what do economy, safety and cheap transportation mean?

Plainly, to get the load from point to point at a *less cost* than ever—and be sure it is *going to arrive.*

Mr. Riker's engineering skill, with the quality for which the Locomobile Company has long been famous, makes the Riker Truck *unequalled* by *any other in the field* today.

For instance, Riker Trucks rated at three and four tons are showing every day nearly the *same ton-mile per hour capacity* as the average five and six-ton trucks.

And the Riker Truck is *lighter, more mobile, costs less* for tires, for maintenance, for depreciation.

There is nothing like seeing the Truck and having it *explained at first hand.*

Our Branch House in this city will be glad to extend every courtesy to the business man, his assistant or representative. If more convenient to call *after business hours,* we shall be pleased to make an *appointment by telephone.*

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61st Street next to Broadway

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MURAD, THE Turkish Cigarette. A REVOLUTION in high-grade cigarette values.

Made of far costlier Turkish tobaccos—more skillfully "put together" and far more delicious to the taste—than any other 15 cent Turkish cigarette in the world.

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

FIFTEEN CENTS

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Everywhere Why?

S. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

SHAKESPEARE WEEK BEGINS IN THE PARKS

Sir Herbert Tree and James K. Hackett See a Wreath Placed on Statue.

ACTORS IN CATHEDRAL

David Bispham Reads "Midsummer Night's Dream" at First of Board of Education's Exercises.

Shakespeare Week began yesterday with commemorative exercises and ceremonies in public parks, churches, educational institutions, and other places in the city. During the week various other functions will be held to celebrate the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death.

One of the features of yesterday's exercises was the placing of a wreath of evergreens and flowers at the base of the statue of Shakespeare in the Mall in Central Park. This marked the opening of the official Shakespeare Week in the parks, playgrounds, and recreation centres, where there will be daily activities under the direction of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, and the Mayor's Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee, of which Miss Kate Oglebay is the Chairman.

The wreath was presented by the Shakespeare Permanent Birthday Committee and the Shakespeare Club of New York. After it had been placed, Sir Herbert Tree set an English flag in its centre, and Mrs. James Madison Bass, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee and Vice President of the Shakespeare Club, put an American flag beside it.

Despite the drizzling rain, an eager crowd had gathered about the statue by the time that John DeWitt Warner, the Chairman of the ceremonies and President of the Shakespeare Club, introduced the Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson of Brooklyn as the first speaker. Mr. Albertson spoke of Shakespeare's ability to make "us see nature in such fresh, fair colors," and added: "The charm of Shakespeare is that he never preaches, never teaches, save as he opens our eyes to see and our minds to perceive the infinite artistry of the earth and sea and sky."

Mr. Albertson concluded with quoting the lines on Shakespeare written by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Hackett Tells of the Statue.

James K. Hackett, the actor, whose father, James Henry Hackett, was one of the committee which placed the Shakespeare statue in the park in 1864, the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth, said:

"I might tell you of a little incident in connection with the selection of this statue which has never been made public. When the sculptor, Ward, first submitted a model for the statue some of the members of the committee objected to the legs. My father, who knew Ward very well, went to the sculptor and said:

"'Ward, why don't you give Shakespeare a decent pair of legs?'

"'Tell me where I can get a good pair of legs as a model and I will,' answered Ward.

"'Can I help any?' asked my father.

"Ward thought that my father would do, so he put on a pair of black tights and gave the sculptor several sittings. The completed statue was satisfactory—so those are my father's legs you see in the statue."

Mr. Hackett also displayed the original trowel used in laying the cornerstone of the statue's foundation.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward was the last speaker. He urged the co-operation of all citizens in preserving the parks for their proper purposes. In part he said:

"It is especially fitting that the New York celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death should begin in the parks, since they are the city's expression of the value we place on beautiful things and the manner in which we treasure the greenswards and recreation places to which Shakespeare has dedicated so much of his genius.

"One can well imagine what Shakespeare and his contemporaries would have thought could they have observed the wonderful sight of thousands of children dancing Morris dances on the great meadow which lies within a stone's throw of this place, and where a great festival of this character will take place in a few days. How the hearts of that generation would have kindled could they have seen the May parties covering each one of the great greens of Central Park and the great recreation areas in Brooklyn and the Bronx."

Actors in the Cathedral.

A great audience gathered yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to pay tribute to the memory of the greatest poet of the ages. The services were held under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance, of which George Arliss is President, with the co-operation of Bishop David H. Greer, who is Honorary President of the alliance. Many hundreds were unable to gain entrance.

Two of England's foremost Shakespearean actors, Sir Herbert Tree and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson marched side by side in the processional and after Frederick Warde, the Shakespearean actor, had read the lesson, and Bishop Greer had spoken briefly on the greatness of Shakespeare they spoke from the pulpit.

Bishop Greer said that Shakespeare's writings knew no physical nor racial limitations because he had touched with the master touch of genius every human passion, clothing it in the finest and noblest human speech. Like the Bible, the writings of Shakespeare were in a class by themselves, he said. He introduced the speakers as members of a great and noble calling and profession.

Sir Herbert spoke first. He quoted liberally from the sonnets and plays of Shakespeare to illustrate the universality that made him the greatest of all poets.

"Today, at a time which is perhaps the most momentous of the world's history," Sir Herbert said, "while civilization is bleeding, a mourning world has decked itself with a garland of flowers to do homage to the poet. Shakespeare's genius was like a boundless ocean, whose depth is unfathomable and whose waves wash every shore. As he was not for an age but for all time, so he is for both young and old. More than any other writer Shakespeare expresses for us our own thoughts, our own aspirations.

"Soliloquy," by Forbes-Robertson.

"Who has sung so well of the virtue of woman and the valor of man? His ideal of woman is ever young. No lesser than his love of woman was his courage toward man. What extraordinary courage of mind is shown in his drawing of the character and history of Henry the Eighth, for instance, whom he presented in the reign of that sovereign's daughter in the King's true colors."

Those who would snatch the laurel from his brow by claiming that another wrote his works were lacking in Shakespeare's divine sense of humor, the speaker said.

Sir Johnston read his address, which was a brief biography of the life of the poet with particular attention to that portion passed in Southwark, where was situated the Globe Theatre. In the course of his address he read a portion of Hamlet's soliloquy which begins "To be, or not to be," and in so doing gave his last public recital in New York of lines from his most famous rôle. After three performances this week at Cambridge Sir Johnston will retire permanently from the stage.

The singing of "America" by the audience standing brought the services to a close.

Many Shakespeare Exercises.

The week's exercises in the parks, playgrounds and recreation centres will include plays, readings, dances and games, and will close on Saturday evening with a Shakespeare concert on the Mall.

A series of Shakespeare exercises to continue through the week was begun yesterday afternoon at Hunter College, where David Bispham read the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the New York City Orchestra, supplemented by players from the Philharmonic Society and the Boston Symphony Society, accompanied him with Mendelssohn's overture and incidental music to the play. It was the most pretentious celebration of the day, and more than 3,300 persons who filled the large college auditorium were delighted.

The ceremony was under the auspices of the college and the Board of Education. Henry Thomas Fleck, Chairman of the Educational Department of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee, presided. There will be five other similar performances on succeeding days in the largest high school auditoriums in the city. The final performance will be at City College on Saturday evening, when Robert Stuart Pigott will read the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

One of the interesting features yesterday was the unveiling of a tablet to commemorate the founding of the New York Shakespeare Society at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The building on the corner is the New Weston apartment house, but Columbia College occupied the site from 1857 until 1897, and the Shakespeare Society was founded there on April 23, 1885. A tablet on the west face of the building commemorates the period when the college was there, and now a similar tablet on the south face commemorates the founding of the society. The tablet, which was unveiled by Miss Mira Frey, daughter of Albert R. Frey, a surviving founder of the society, reads:

"Near this spot was founded April 23, in the year MDCCCLXXXV, the Shakespeare Society of New York. The founders and first officers were Appleton Morgan, Albert R. Frey, Augustin Daly, Fred R. Drake, R. Rush Field, Edward P. Vining. This tablet placed in position, April 23, MCMXVI."

Address by Henry Clews.

Henry Clews, Chairman of the Municipal Shakespeare Birthday Committee, was ill and unable to appear, but his address was read by his Secretary, C. E. Hyland. Mr. Clews said in part:

"In 'As You Like It' Shakespeare said, 'All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players.' How the truth of this is borne in upon us if we contemplate unfortunate Europe at the present day. Think of the tragedy that is being enacted and what a play might be written by one qualified to weave the incidents of the last months into proper shape for the stage. 'Julius Caesar' and 'Macbeth' would be almost comedies by comparison, with all the modern engines of war and destruction in full operation day and night, with soldiers knee-deep in mud and water for days at a time in the trenches, with gas bombs to asphyxiate and liquid fire to sear and burn, with cannon hurling tons of destructive shells a score of miles, with rapid-fire guns mowing down whole regiments almost in the twinkling of an eye.

"Think for a moment of the characters that Shakespeare could paint with words—Emperor William, the Czar of Russia, King George of England, the Sultan of Turkey, the President of the French Republic, Francis Joseph of Austria, and last but not least, the beloved King without a country for the time being, Albert of Belgium—millions of private soldiers, mere pawns on the chess board of the battlefield, moved at will by officers whose blood is turned to iron by the stern necessities of the situation, the whole mass of armies daily shaking hands with Death.

"Some of the rulers who might have prevented the war were it not for their ambition will some day say, in the words of Shakespeare, 'The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knows he is a fool.' Truly do we realize that 'uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.'"

Dr. Appleton Morgan, President of the Shakespeare Society, also spoke.

A Shakespeare Memorial Service was held last night at the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Robert Underwood Johnson read one of his poems, and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, spoke on "Had Shakespeare a Religion?" The service was followed by an old-fashioned "sociable" in the Parish House, 12 West Eleventh Street.

Another Shakespeare Memorial Service was held last evening at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. There was an address by Professor Caleb T. Winchester of Wesleyan University on "Shakespeare the Man."

Thomas W. Churchill, speaking under the auspices of the Board of Education, delivered a public lecture on "Shakespeare: His Meaning for Our Life Today," last evening in Public School 101, 111th Street and Lexington Avenue.

"King Lear" in Chelsea.

"King Lear" will be given in the churches and settlement houses in the Chelsea neighborhood this week under the auspices of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association. It is hoped that these performances will be the beginning of a permanent neighborhood playhouse. The Chelsea Players, assisted by the Art Drama Players, will produce the play at the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street, this evening; Christ Church House, 344 West Thirty-sixth Street, tomorrow; St. Columba's Hall, 331 West Twenty-fifth Street, on Wednesday; and St. Peter's Hall, 342 West Twentieth Street, on May 3. Duncan Macdougall is director of the productions.

A special performance of the play for the benefit of the Neighborhood Association will be given on Thursday evening at the central branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

In Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, last evening the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, said:

"While commemorating the death of Shakespeare, can it be inappropriate to express affectionate appreciation of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, who closes this week his last tour in America, this foremost interpreter of 'Hamlet,' this actor who has done more than any other in a hundred years to establish the stage in its proper rôle as a public power for righteousness? Sir Johnstone's career is proof that the highest ideals in the histrionic art coupled with rare gifts will win today the grateful response of the English race everywhere. His 'Hamlet' has aroused permanently the noblest qualities in hundreds of thousands of human beings."

The Easter offering in the Bedford Presbyterian Church was $17,000.

ALFONSO SENDS GREETINGS.

Spanish King Cables George V. Linking Bard and Cervantes.

MADRID, April 23, (via Paris.)—On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the death of Cervantes and Shakespeare, King Alfonso today telegraphed King George as follows:

"On this day thy noble nation and Spain commemorate at the same time two immortal geniuses who are the legitimate pride of our race. I express to thee, with my greetings and those of the Queen, my country's and my own sincere appreciation of the homage given to Cervantes and Spanish literature."

BOSTON PAYS HONOR.

State and City Authorities Unite in Shakespeare Tribute.

BOSTON, April 23.—The city and the State united today in observing the tercentennial of Shakespeare's death. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley were the chief speakers at a mass meeting and there were readings and songs from the poet's works, with selections by the Symphony Orchestra from composers of many nationalities to illustrate the universal appeal of the plays.

Seat Sale for Shakespeare Masque.

The sale of seats for the community masque, "Caliban," written by Percy Mackaye for the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival, will begin this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the offices of the Celebration Committee, 10 East Forty-third Street. Several thousand applications have already been received and filed. The architects on Saturday submitted their plans for enlarging the City College Stadium and the work of construction will be begun this week. The alterations will increase the seating capacity from 6,000 to 20,000. The first performance will be Tuesday, May 23.

WILLIAM CAPEL DIES IN AUTO

Manufacturer Had Just Witnessed Confirmation of His Daughter.

A few minutes after he had witnessed the confirmation of his daughter, Mildred I. Capel, William Capel, 45 years old, of Hollis, died in an automobile in front of the Hollis Lutheran Church yesterday. Mr. Capel, who was Secretary of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., went to Hollis Friday to spend the week-end with his family in their home on Chichester Avenue and Roundout Street, Hollis, to witness the confirmation of his daughter.

Mr. Capel was a member of the Hollis Fire Department and had lived there for several years, although spending the greater part of his time in Springfield.

Mrs. Shoup Resumes Maiden Name.

Mrs. Julia Beveridge Shoup, formerly Mrs. Walter Conwell Shoup, who was granted a New York divorce, resumes her maiden name, Julia Landor Beveridge, under the permission given her in the decree.—Advt.

RED CROSS APPEALS FOR MORE MEMBERS

Col. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Issues Explanation of the Organization's Needs.

MOVE FOR PREPAREDNESS

Says It Is Impossible for Regular Army and Navy Surgical Staff to be on Adequate War Scale.

A vigorous campaign to increase the membership of the American Red Cross will be begun in this city and throughout the United States this week. Headquarters for the purpose have been opened in this city at 289 Fourth Avenue, and an appeal for more members was issued yesterday by Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General of Military Relief of the Red Cross.

Colonel Kean said that it was admittedly impossible for the regular military establishments of the army and navy to be organized on a scale sufficiently extensive to supply the medical service for the large number of troops which would be raised in case of war.

"A breakdown in the hospital service, due to lack of organization and insufficiency of numbers in the hospital corps, has occurred at the beginning of all our wars in the past," he added, "and has caused infinite suffering and loss of valuable lives. This failure to provide what the soldiers have a right to expect causes suffering also to the families dependent on them, and doubtless contributes in an important degree to the failure of the volunteer method of raising armies.

"The Red Cross contemplates an enrollment of persons having the special qualifications necessary to assist the medical departments of the army and navy in time of war. They will be enrolled either as a part of organized units or individually, in which latter case they can be attached as needed to army and navy hospitals which are being expanded to meet the emergencies of war. Examples of the organized units are hospitals, field columns, and refreshment station units.

"This is entirely apart, however, from the large membership, which is extremely important. Even the most humble, barred for one reason or another from active military service, can be of immense help to the country in time of need in preparing and distributing hospital and relief supplies, assisting in maintaining relief depôts for sick and wounded men along the lines of travel, and in a thousand ways serving as avenues of communication between the men in the field and the folks back home. Locating wounded and missing, and getting messages to and from anxious friends, and countless other similar services are all within the scope and responsibilities of the Red Cross, and point the need for an increased membership."

PROTESTS TO LANSING.

Yale Professor's Wife Wants Red Cross Supplies Sent to Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23.—Protesting against the action of the American Government in refusing to make more shipments of Red Cross packages to German war sufferers, Mrs. Ida Harrison, wife of Professor Ralph Harrison of Yale, has written to Secretary of State Lansing and to the members of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross Society. Her protest, made public tonight, said:

"This is a nullification of the Geneva Convention. It strikes at the foundation of those principles of humanity in warfare of which the Red Cross has been the bulwark and for which President Wilson now stands before the world as spokesman. I wish to enter an earnest protest against an acquiescence by the American Red Cross in the action of the British Government, and also against the policy of the American Government in concealing such important matters from the general public.

"I lodge this protest particularly because at this critical time allegations of inhumanity against the opponents of Great Britain are the bases of an ultimatum of which the natural outcome is war and for which the support of public opinion is sought."

ASK $1,000,000 FOR WAR AID.

Allies' Bazaar Committee Appeals to 1,000,000 Americans.

"One million dollars raised by one million Americans for the Allies" is the motto of the committees that will conduct the Allies' Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace on June 3 to 14 next. The bazaar is to be given under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, of which Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, is Honorary President, and the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, of which ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate is Honorary President.

John Moffat, Vice Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee, and representing that organization in arrangements for the bazaar, said yesterday:

"The one fact we want to impress most firmly at the outset is that this bazaar is to be nation-wide in participation, expression, and effect. It is for Americans everywhere, and will serve as a medium for the manifestation of sympathy for our friends across the sea. We want to help the innocent, unoffending women, aged people, and little children of France, Great Britain, and all the other allied countries; we want also to help the wounded soldiers in hospitals, the brave men also who have been disabled for life, and all the rest.

"We intend to raise $1,000,000 at the minimum, and to do this we want the active co-operation of a million good Americans. To this end, beginning tomorrow, we will send personal appeals throughout the country. Recently the National Allied Relief Committee, co-operating with the War Relief Clearing House, raised approximately $100,000 for the soldiers wounded in the fighting at Verdun. It is the same generous, sympathetic Americans who responded to this appeal that we will approach for active participation now in this bazaar to be given to relieve the suffering in the allied countries."

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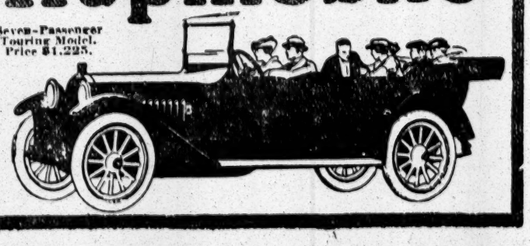

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MOTOR CYCLIST DIES IN CRASH WITH AUTO

Spowers, Whose Car Killed L. B. Gould, Held on a Charge of Manslaughter.

TAXI DRIVER IS KILLED

Auto Truck Runs Into Cab He Is Driving in Fifth Avenue Early This Morning.

Two persons were killed and eleven injured in Easter automobile accidents, most of which happened in the New Jersey environs of the metropolitan district.

In Caldwell, N. J., Leon B. Gould of Gould Avenue, North Caldwell, a son of Mahlon Gould and a member of one of the oldest families in that part of the State, was killed when his motor cycle collided with an automobile owned and driven by William H. Spowers of Rensselaer Road, Essex Fells, N. J. Gould was driving south on Roseland Avenue on his motor cycle, with his mother-in-law and a maid in a tandem attachment, and, when he came to the Erie Railroad crossing, turned out to avoid a jitney bus. As he turned, Spowers, who was behind the bus, also turned out on the same side as Gould to pass the bus and the two collided. Gould was thrown twenty feet and his neck and one leg were broken. The other passengers were unhurt. Gould died within twenty minutes, and Police Recorder McChesney of Caldwell held Spowers, who had taken Gould to the nearest physician, in $2,000 bail on a technical charge of manslaughter.

John Stapleton, a taxicab driver for the Independent Taxicab Owners' Association, was driving north on Fifth Avenue shortly before 2 o'clock this morning with his friend Patrick Ryan, a farmer of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on the seat with him and no passengers.

Near Ninety-sixth Street he lost control of the machine and collided with the rear of a motor truck belonging to the James J. Lynch Company, contractors. Stapleton was caught between the taxi and the rear wheel of the truck and killed, and Ryan was thrown out and suffered a fractured skull. He was taken to Flower Hospital by Dr. Simon, who said that his condition was critical.

A collision between a touring car and a jitney bus, both of which skidded on a wet pavement in Newark, resulted in the serious injury of one and slight hurts to five of the bus passengers. The car belonged to Henry Krich, an electrical supply dealer of 31 Thirteenth Avenue, and was driven by his son Max, 19 years old. The two cars slid as they tried to pass at Elizabeth Avenue and Alpine Street, and the heavy touring car upset the jitney, throwing its passengers to the street.

Felix Pentrofino of 56 James Street, Manhattan, was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital with several ribs broken and a punctured left lung. The others hurt were Rosa Cosconle of 56 James Street, Camilla La Lima and her daughter, Frances La Lima, of 15 Monroe Street, and Josephine Jentuso of 30 Hamilton Street, all Manhattan addresses, and Philip Capuzzo of Lyons Farms, N. J. The five were bruised and cut. Krich was arrested and paroled for a hearing today. Stephen Jagel of Lyons Farms, driver of the jitney, was not injured.

George Skinner and his wife, Annie, of 1,337 Rush Street, Philadelphia, suffered possibly fatal injuries when the motor cycle on which they were going back from Atlantic City to Philadelphia was upset by a touring car near Pleasantville. The car which had done the damage ran on without investigation, but passers-by took the Skinners to the Atlantic City Hospital, where it was found both had fractured skulls.

Thirteen-year-old Arthur Balantino of 221 East 107th Street was knocked down at Second Avenue and 105th Street by a motor truck, which ran for half a block on the sidewalk before its driver regained control and ran away. The boy was taken to the Harlem Hospital with a broken leg.

Anthony Kopt, a traveling salesman, of 1,015 Third Avenue, was struck and tossed twenty feet at Eighty-third Street and First Avenue yesterday afternoon by an automobile owned by the Chester Contracting Company and operated by Frank Reglia. With a fracture of the skull Kopt was removed to Reception Hospital by Dr. Newfield. It was said he probably would die.

Reglia was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station on a charge of felonious assault. According to the police, Reglia was speeding at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and disregarded, at Eighty-fourth Street and First Avenue, an order to stop, shouted to him by Patrolman Oliver. The police also said Reglia was on the left side of the street. Reglia admitted being on the wrong side of the street, but said he swerved to that side to avoid running down a man.

TO BETTER RAILWAY LABOR.

Prizes Offered for Plans to Improve Housing of Building Gangs.

The National Americanization Committee, of which Frank Trumbull is Chairman and William Fellowes Morgan is Treasurer, has announced a competition to improve the living conditions of construction gangs on railways. The three best suggestions as to how to do away with the box car boarding houses in which such workers spend a great deal of their time will net the authors $900. The committee already has another competition under way in which prizes amounting to $1,800 are offered for the best ideas on housing plans for industrial communities not exceeding 35,000 population.

The committee believes after an immigrant has spent six months in a construction camp, where an old freight car that is crowded with bunks to the roof is his only home, he is not in a condition to return to a city and live according to American customs and standards. It is therefore willing to pay $300 for the best suggestion for a substitute, $200 for the second and $100 for the third.

Drawings or models must be delivered prepaid to the Car Division, Immigrant Housing Competition, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, on or before 12 o'clock noon, June 1 next. R. S. Parsons, chief engineer of the Erie Railroad, has been selected as Chairman of the jury passing on the suggestions. The other members of the jury are James Buchanan Brady, Vice President of the Standard Steel Car Company; George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Francis A. Kellor, former chief of the State Bureau of Industries and Immigration, and Dr. Andrew J. Provost of the Lederle Laboratories.

EARL OF LIMERICK HERE.

Makes First Visit to America to See Daughter and New Grandchild.

The Earl of Limerick arrived yesterday on his first trip to America on the American liner St. Louis to visit his daughter, who is the wife of James Cox Brady of 54 Wall Street, and also to see his granddaughter Victoria, 9 months old. The Earl is 53 years old, and lives at Castle Dromore, in Limerick. His son, Lord Glentworth, is a Lieutenant in the Warwickshire Yeomanry, now in Egypt.

Mr. Brady met the St. Louis at the pier and took the Earl off to his yacht Atlantic, where the family was waiting to greet him.

The Earl said times were prosperous in Ireland, that there were no politics at present and that both the Unionists and the Home Rulers were working hand-in-hand for the country. The Irish horse breeders are making a lot of money, he added, providing mounts for the army in France. The Earl served through the Boer War with the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

PREACHES AT AGE OF 96.

"Uncle Rube" Johnson Talks at McAuley Mission on Birthday.

Reuben Johnson, affectionately called "Uncle Rube," celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday yesterday by delivering an address at the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, in which he was converted at the age of 70. "Uncle Rube," who is remarkably well preserved, told his audience of his life as a printer and of his subsequent downfall, the result of inebriety.

"In 1853," he said, "I took the first American press across the Atlantic to demonstrate it to the English."

In closing, "Uncle Rube" urged "down-and-outers" present to follow his example in living clean and respectable lives. His plea had a noticeable effect, as many took their places on the "penitent" bench when he had finished.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott were among those who attended the impromptu reception at the close of the services.

MARBURG, AIR HERO, HERE FOR CORK LEG

Bride, Who Was a Baroness, and Father, Former Diplomat, Accompany Him.

TALKED WITH KING ALBERT

Elder Marburg Says Belgian Monarch Is Confident of Victory—Shells Over His Villa.

Lieutenant Theodore Marburg, Jr., the young Baltimore aviator, who suffered the loss of his right leg as the result of an accident while flying in the service of the British Aviation Corps, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis on his way to his home, where he will remain until September. He was accompanied by his father, who went over to meet him after the accident, and his Belgian bride, who was the Baroness Giselle de Bivario.

The Lieutenant, who walked on crutches, said he had received a letter from the British War Office cautioning him not to speak of the work of his Corps in France for publication.

"I was serving in the North of France," he said. "One day last December I had risen about 200 feet to fly over the German lines and make pictures when the engine of my aeroplane suddenly stopped and the machine crashed down on the right wing, driving a strut through my right knee.

"If I had been higher up at the time I might have volplaned to the ground and saved myself, but at 200 feet there was no earthly chance to do anything. I was kept in a stationary hospital for five weeks when the surgeons decided that the leg would have to be amputated.

"After leaving the hospital in England I was married on April 10 to the Baroness, to whom I had been engaged for ten months, in Netley at the Church of St. Edward the Confessor."

Lieutenant Marburg said that he was going to have a cork leg made here, and would return to the army in France in September. He brought with him what he called an "aviation hound," but could not describe the breed. It had a short body, long nose, with rough, wiry black hair, streaked with white, and resembled a cross between a dachshund and an Irish terrier. The Lieutenant said these dogs were trained to guard hangars and warn the guards when a hostile aeroplane appeared in sight. They also took flights with the aviators, and held oil rags, spanners, and other tools in their mouths if the pilot had any occasion to repair his machine.

King Albert Confident of Victory.

Theodore Marburg, the father, a former Minister to Belgium, said he saw King Albert in February at the fishing village of La Panne, where he was living with the Queen in a small brick villa.

"The King appeared confident that he would regain his kingdom," Mr. Marburg said, "and was in good health and spirits. While I was conversing with him a guard entered and informed King Albert that a hostile aeroplane was in sight and making for the village. The King put on his sword and went out to see what was happening, but the aeroplane took alarm at the firing of the anti-aircraft guns and flew away.

"At the time I was staying at La Panne the British fleet was only half a mile off the coast and bombarding Ostend continuously. The Germans did not fire at La Panne, but their shells went over our heads when they were shelling Dunkirk. The Queen left the village a few days later and went over to London to undergo an operation for appendicitis. To my mind she appeared to be happy at not having any tiresome court functions to perform.

"I also had the privilege of visiting and talking with several of the leaders in the armies of the Entente Allies, among them being Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces on the Continent. From what I saw I am of the opinion that the war has not yet reached the turning point."

Another passenger on the St. Louis was Miss Murielle Neville of Sussex, England, who is on her way to visit relatives in New Orleans, where she will try to recover her health. Miss Neville, who is 22 years old, has lost four brothers in the war. Her twin brother, Guy, was killed recently in Flanders, and she had a narrow escape from being killed by a shell while serving as a nurse with the British Red Cross in France. Miss Neville has one brother left, who is in the navy.

Captain Bertram Returns.

Captain Reginald John Bertram, one of the twenty-seven survivors of Princess Patricia's regiment that was nearly annihilated at Neuve Chapelle, France, in April, 1915, returned on the St. Louis on his way to Toronto, and will rejoin the army after visiting his family. The Captain was severely wounded in the action at Neuve Chapelle, and after leaving the hospital he was assigned to other duties. He said the Canadian troops were in good health and enthusiastic in the cause of their country.

Among the thirty-three first cabin passengers arriving yesterday on the Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos was Rodolf Halax, a naturalised American citizen who was born in Hungary. He said he started from Piraeus over two months ago on the last previous voyage of the Vasilefs Constantinos for New York, and was taken off the ship by the British authorities at Gibraltar. After detaining him there for nine weeks the officials decided that his claim to American citizenship was good and allowed him to proceed to New York.

The liner also brought over 488 second class and 1,471 steerage passengers.

TO FIGHT M'LAUGHLIN WILL.

Relatives Will Contest Document if Stevens Is Wife's Heir.

Relatives of Grace McLaughlin, who died recently in Havana after being married on her death bed to George M. Stevens, a New Jersey garage keeper, with whom she eloped last Winter, have prepared to fight for the estate of nearly $250,000 which she inherited from her father, Patrick H. McLaughlin, former Deputy Chief of Police, and which she was reported to have willed almost entirely to Stevens. She has two cousins, Dennis McLaughlin of 1618 Nostrand Avenue and Denuis McGonigle of 291 Rutland Road, in Brooklyn, and five aunts and uncles in Ireland.

McGonigle said yesterday that he did not know whether the report that Miss McLaughlin had left her property to Stevens was true, but if it were the relatives were prepared to stand together and fight it.

"If she had left part of her property to her aunt, Mrs. Ingalls, who had brought her up," he said, "and the rest to Catholic institutions none of us would have raised any objection."

BARTLETT'S WORK NEAR END

Sculptor Has Been Five Years on Group for House Wing.

Paul W. Bartlett, an American sculptor, who is completing his task of the embellishment of the pediment on the House wing at Washington, spent several hours in New York yesterday, and returned last evening to Washington. The pediment group which Mr. Bartlett is modeling is a colossal array of sculpture, and will fill a space 80 feet long, the height in the facade reaching about 12 feet. The sculptor has been engaged upon the various figures for five years.

The figures are being carved in marble, and, according to present plans, the group will be installed with appropriate ceremonies early this Summer.

Mr. Bartlett has taken a studio in New York on West Twenty-third Street, which is occupied for the present by his friend, Walter Griffin of New York and Paris, a landscape painter. Mr. Griffin will probably leave soon for California on a sketching trip.

DURANT TALKS OF WELLS.

Begins Series of Addresses About Novelist in the Labor Temple.

William J. Durant began a series of addresses yesterday in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on the life and works of H. G. Wells, the first of which was called, "H. C. Wells: the First Phase."

Mr. Durant traced the early life of the English novelist, showing the effect various schools of thought had had on his literature. Well's family had determined at one time to emigrate to America, the speaker said, which had caused hm to speculate as to the probable success of the writer, if he had grown up in this country. William James, he pointed out, was compelled to forsake the land oh his birth and take up his residence abroad in order to be appreciated. Mr. Durant believed that the works of Wells resolved themselves into three phases, each representing a different trend of thought.

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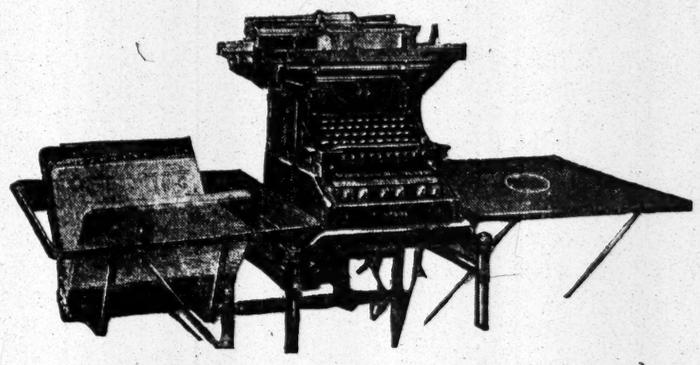

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DIG UP BRITISH CAMP ON UPPER BROADWAY

Reginald P. Bolton Unearths 45 Huts Used by Soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

BURIED AT 203D STREET

Relics Found In Them Show Hessians, as Well as English, Occupied Them as Barracks.

Forty-five huts built and occupied during the Revolutionary War by American and British troops have been dug up at Broadway and 203d Street by Reginald Pelham Bolton during a search to find materials to decorate the grounds of the old Dyckman mansion, which shortly will be turned over to the city as a historical park.

The huts, which stood in three rows, were erected and tenanted in the Fall of 1776 by the American Army under General William Heath, and, after the American reverse at the battle of Fort Washington, by the British and Hessians. They contain many relics. According to Mr. Bolton, the Colonial and Dutch bricks used in their construction were taken from several of the Dyckman dwellings and outhouses which were burned by the Hessians. A great many English and several Hessian coins were recovered. Buttons and belt buckles of the Seventeenth Leicestershire Foot, Fourteenth Buckinghamshire, Coldstream Guards, Twenty-third Welsh Fusiliers, (Prince of Wales's Own,) Twenty-eighth and Forty-second Black Watch Regiments, Inniskilling Regiment, and the Seventy-first Fraser Highlanders were found in the huts, indicating that the British had frequently changed the garrison at that point during the Winter of 1776-7.

Among other curious things dug up were a set of dice fashioned from a musket ball, a penknife with one blade open, a great quantity of quartz arrow heads, a silver vest button from the dress uniform of a Hessian officer, and bridle bits.

In the opinion of Mr. Bolton, the forty-five huts thus far uncovered are part of approximately 120 which were put up. He based this upon the number of soldiers usually quartered in a hut, which, he said, was about ten. He had determined that two regiments, about 1,200 men, had always been quartered in the barracks which the huts composed.

In one of the huts Mr. Bolton came upon a big brick fireplace about eight feet high and built in proportion, which was so well preserved that it could have been used after 140 years of burial. This fireplace has been removed in parts, with each brick numbered, so that when it is reconstructed in the Dyckman grounds it will be the same as when first put up.

Mr. Bolton said last night that the hut to be reconstructed on a slope back of the Dyckman house, would be, in every respect, historically correct. The building will be about ten feet high, approximately twelve feet long, with a low door in the front and small windows on either side of the entrance. The chimney, built outside the hut, will be of brick taken from the huts just excavated. An interesting feature of the bricks found in the huts is that they were all hand made and composed of a finer quality of clay than of the modern manufacture. They also differed from the present day brick in being of a deeper red, breaking cleaner, and, apparently, being proof against damp.

When Mr. Bolton was asked to aid in the work of restoring the Dyckman house he consulted an old map and located the camps of the Revolutionary armies. He found that at 203d Street and Broadway a large camp had been pitched. Accompanied by W. L. Calvert, John Ward Dunscombe, the artist; Oscar L. Barck, and Charles Thurston, he excavated the old camp ground and at a depth of eight feet came upon the first of the huts. In the second hut, presumably used by officers, a great deal of broken china was found. All of this was removed to Mr. Bolton's home at 638 West 158th Street, where it was pieced together, making Mr. Bolton the owner of several blue Sheffield cups and plates.

THOMPSON WIRES TAPPED.

Legislative Committee May Investigate Police Activities.

Senator George F. Thompson said yesterday that the Thompson Legislative Committee, which will resume its hearings a week from today, would start an investigation next week, if one were requested, into the practice of wiretapping by the police, who obtained information by this method which was used for the benefit of Commissioner John A. Kingsbury in the charities inquiry before Commissioner Strong.

Senator Thompson is particularly interested in the subject because some of those attached to his investigation have asserted that their telephone wires have been tapped.

"The matter is wholly within the province of our committee," said Senator Thompson. "It is an important subject and one that interests me a great deal. It would become the duty of the committee to make the investigation if the complaint is made to us.

"I voted for the Burlingame bill, which was beaten in the Legislature a few days ago. It made wiretapping a crime, but it went too far and prevented some legitimate uses of the telephone. If there had been more time, so that the bill could have been more carefully drawn, it would have passed."

A formal request for an investigation will probably be made to Senator Thompson either by the Rev. Father William B. Farrell of Brooklyn or by Dr. D. C. Potter, both of whose telephones were tapped, according to admissions by Mayor Mitchel and Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lord. In case District Attorney Swann decides that he cannot take action, the suggestion of County Judge John F. Hylan of Brooklyn that a Judge should be asked to sit on the case as a Magistrate to determine whether a crime had been committed, and who had committed it, will be adopted.

The principal point which those whose wires were tapped wish to establish is that the information gleaned by the police eavesdroppers was not reserved as confidential information to be used in prosecuting a crime, but was turned over to counsel for Commissioner John A. Kingsbury to use against those on what is known as the "Catholic side" of the charities inquiry. They are also anxious to have a chance to show that city officials were also implicated in tapping the wires of Mgr. Dunn, Mgr. Mooney, Bishop Hayes, and other Catholic dignitaries which Mayor Mitchel and William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner Kingsbury, insist were not tampered with.

HE BEGGED TO BE KILLED.

Elenor Made Strange Request of Police Station Sergeant.

"Would you do me the kind favor of shooting me?" asked a man who walked into the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday afternoon. Sergeant Thomas Ward, who was at the desk, asked the reason for the unusual request.

"I have been so worried over this war," was the reply, "I am of no use to any one and desire to die."

Drs. Delaney and McFarland from Bellevue Hospital took the man to that institution for observation. There he said he was Baptiste Elener, 35 years old, a Swiss cook, of 781 Third Avenue. In his pockets he had $2,700 in $20 bills and a bankbook showing deposits of more than $3,000.

Morris Elener, a brother, identified the patient at Bellevue. He said Baptiste had been acting strangely recently.

Bring Surgeon in a Special Car.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 23.—John David Eaton, eight-year-old son of Sir John Eaton, of Toronto, Canada, was operated on for appendicitis in the Atlantic City Hospital last Friday. Sir John and his family are staying at the Hotel Brighton. When the boy became ill, Dr. Bruce of Toronto, was called and was brought here in Sir John's private car. The boy has progressed so well that they expect to take him home tomorrow.

HUNTINGTON TO PAY FOR STUDY OF RUINS

Museum of Natural History to Send Three Exploring Parties to the Southwest.

PUEBLOS TO BE EXPLORED

Nels Nelson to be in General Charge of the Work, In Which University of Colorado Will Aid.

Financed by Archer M. Huntington, the American Museum of Natural History, which has been conducting a series of expeditions among the pueblos and ruins in the Southwest, has arranged to send six expeditions into the field.

The preliminary prospecting and collecting has been about completed in the Southwest, and the plans just made called for a "round-up" of the work inaugurated seven years ago. The explorations will cover a considerable portion of the Southwest, including New Mexico and a part of Arizona, extending to the Texas line, also a part of the Grand Cañon.

Dr. Clark Wissler, Curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, has just announced plans for the season's work.

Within a few days Nels C. Nelson will leave for the Southwest as leader of an expedition which will be divided into three exploration parties, organized for research work in New Mexico and Arizona. Mr. Nelson's two lieutenants, who will head an exploration party each, are Leslie Spier of the Museum staff, who will cover the region of the Zuni pueblos, and Earl Morris of the University of Colorado, who will work in the San Juan Valley of New Mexico and among a distinctive group of pueblos. The American Museum will work in certain territory in co-operation with the University of Colorado.

"Mr. Morris has an unusual opportunity," said Dr. Wissler, "in exploring the ruins of the San Juan Valley, for here we have an important concession of a ruin, which covers a large tract and is one of the largest in the Southwest. It is called the Aztec of New Mexico, and already 160 rooms are known to exist there. It is a rich archaeological site, and one of the best preserved.

"Five years will be required to develop the work of exploration there. Besides the large ruin there are at least five or six smaller ones. Even the old reservoir, formerly used as a water supply for the prehistoric race of people once living there, is preserved."

Besides the three expeditions soon to take the field, several others are being organized by the Museum for further explorations in the Southwest. Dr. Pliny L. Goddard, Curator of Ethnology at the Museum, will round up his work among the Apaches, and will be accompanied by Mahonri Young, a sculptor, who plans to obtain material for an Apache group, which will doubtless be installed later in one of the Indian halls at the Museum.

Professor A. L. Kroeber of the University of California, who was in the field last season, will continue to study the political and social life of the Zuni pueblos. He will start for the field early in June.

Dr. Robert H. Lowie of the Department of Anthropology, who has devoted some years to the study of Indian lore, will conduct an expedition to the Hopi pueblos, near the Grand Cañon of the Arizona, where he will observe the social customs of these tribes.

731 AID CHARITY SOCIETY.

Volunteer Workers Give Services for Poor Without Pay.

The Charity Organization Society had 731 volunteers who gave their time and services without compensation to work among the poor, according to a report published yesterday for the period from Oct. 1, 1915, to April 1, 1916. A statement by the society said:

"The volunteers acted as big brothers and big sisters to families in need, visited employers to obtain jobs for the unemployed or to urge employers to give another trial to men who had been discharged, tutored backward children, and took persons needing medical treatment to hospitals and dispensaries, especially people of certain nationalities who frequently are found to be afraid to go to hospitals."

DUTCH PARCEL POST HELD UP SIX MONTHS

Packages Accumulated Here Since Last November to be Returned to Senders.

TRAFFIC STOPPED BY ALLIES

Advance Theory That Goods Shipped to Netherlands May Reach and Aid the Central Powers.

The Foreign Post Office Department in Morton Street will begin the work today of returning to senders all packages which have been mailed for parcel post distribution in the Netherlands, on the ground that "conditions abroad" make it impossible to deliver this class of mail matter.

Incidentally it may surprise parcel post shippers to learn that none of this class of mail has been forwarded since November, 1915, all of it having been held in the Foreign Branch Post Office. The first notice that many of the shippers will receive that their shipments have not reached their destinations will come with the return of the packages.

"The ships won't take the parcel post matter," said Postmaster Morgan yesterday. "We have been receiving the packages and storing them since November. Now the Postmaster General has notified us to return the packages to the senders, and to refund the postage paid thereon."

There are 600 bags of parcel post matter, representing probably more than 50,000 separate packages, to be returned to the senders. While the order of the Post Office Department announces a "temporary suspension" in the shipment of parcel post to the Netherland, it is probable that the interruption of the service will continue to the end of the war, or so long as the Allies refuse to observe this feature of the International Postal Convention under their theory that such shipments may reach or benefit the Central Powers.

Manager A. C. H. Nyland of the Holland-America Steamship Line, which is the principal carrier of mails for the Netherlands, said:

"The reason the ships are not carrying parcel post matter is because of British seizures."

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes

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DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues sent. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 West 35th St.

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A contented mind, a well poised body, a full purse, are the lot of the moderate man.

With him moderation in itself is a pleasure because of the happiness it breeds.

And so he drinks moderately of a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey —*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

"If it's *Red* it's an Empire"

The All Red Tire is the All Wear Tire

There are many striking colors and color combinations in automobile tires. There is just one that is all *red*—the Empire Red Tire. But color is not the important consideration unless, as in Empire Reds, there is a reason for it beyond attractiveness.

The Empire Red Tire is the logical outgrowth of the Peerless Inner-Tube—our famous red tube that is known for its long-wearing quality throughout all motordom.

Empire Tires

RED WEAR LONGEST

We have had such unusual records of mileage from Empire Red Tires that we have discontinued the manufacture of gray tires. Empire Red Tires have always been a little higher in price than ordinary tires, and worth it. But although rubber is now soaring and tire prices going up, for the present we offer Empire Red Tires at about the prices prevailing last season. This is because of our manufacturing and selling concentration on red tires.

On an adjustment basis of 5,000 miles, this is unusual value.

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.

New York City Branch, 240 West 55th St.
Newark Branch, 889 Broad St.
Brooklyn Agency, Farrell Auto Co., 1178 Bedford Ave.
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Price now $1090. Three years ago this car would have cost you $2000.

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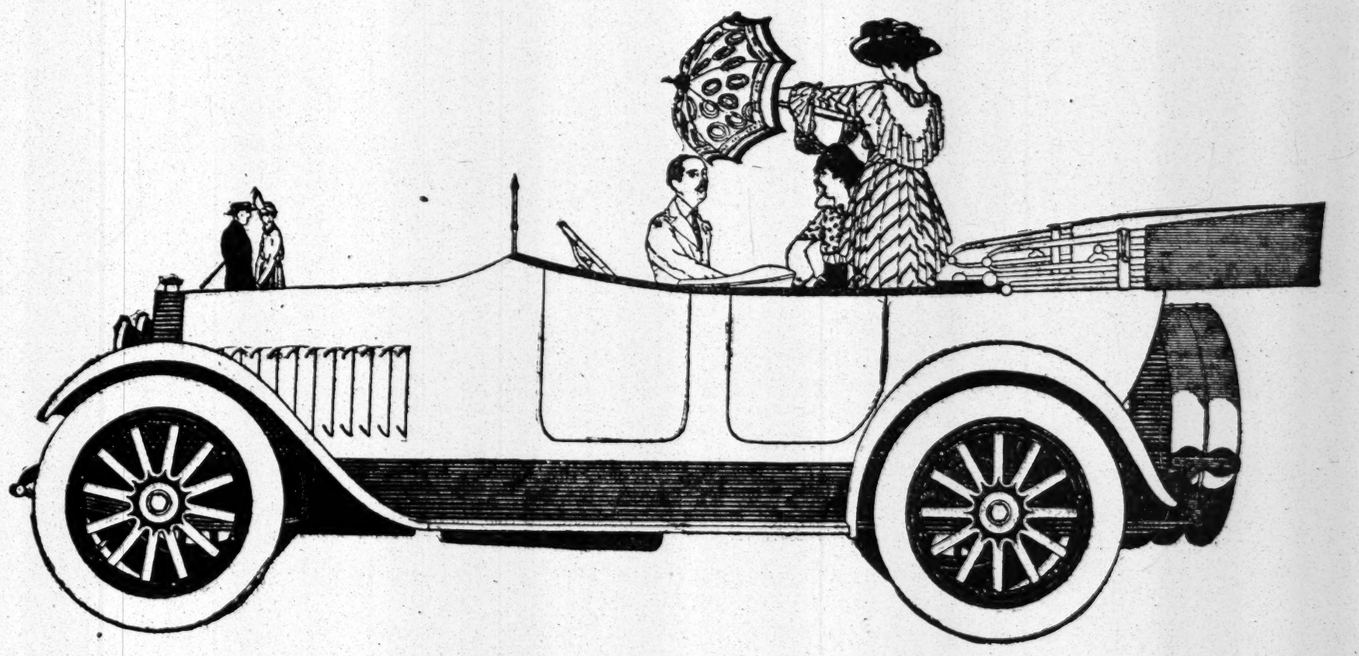

She's active, lacks "nerves," and very modern—the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers

She's active, full of life, lacks "nerves," and delivers a terrific wallop with only the slightest effort.

I mean by that a power-wallop. Because she turns up 3400 revolutions per minute. Her crank shaft speed surpasses that of any other American car.

Though there are three built in the U. S. A. that get a bit beyond 3100 r. p. m.

It's like an electric fan, which turns up 4000 r. p. m., or a turbine which does around 4300.

Of course, the Chalmers engine doesn't hit 3400 all the time. 3400 is the maximum. When the car is running 5 miles an hour she turns up 250 r. p. m.

At 10 miles an hour she does 500 r. p. m. At 15 she does 750. At 20, 1000. At 30, 1500.

So you see the engine isn't hitting the highest speed at the slower car speeds—those speeds you drive 90 per cent of the time.

In a way it's like horse-power. You say the horse-power of your car is 40. You mean by that the maximum is 40.

Yet at 10 miles an hour you are using probably less than 10 h. p. While at 20 miles an hour you are using about 17 or 18 h. p. And so on.

3400 r. p. m. is just another way of stating horse-power. It's the modern way. Because it shows power through supreme engine speed and not through large bore and stroke, which means a brute of an engine, and hence a vehicle of great weight.

The day of such a car has gone by. You and I want a light, spunky beast that responds to the slightest touch of the accelerator, that pulverizes hills, that drives straight as a sunbeam, that has the lure in her lines, and obeys.

That's the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers. I've never had any person buy one and tell me she wasn't there. For she is—100 per cent.

Run in and I will show you a car that has doubled my business.

Ask me about our service inspection coupons. They are negotiable with all Chalmers dealers everywhere. This system is a most important consideration in buying your car.

Five-Passenger Touring Car, $1090 Detroit
Three-Passenger Cabriolet, $1440 Detroit
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Colors: Touring Car and Roadster, Oriford maroon with hood to match, or Meteor blue with black hood. Cabriolet, Oriford maroon or Valentine green with hoods to match or Meteor blue with black hood.

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Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Nyack, N. Y.
Oyster Bay, L. I.
Ossining, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.
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Point Pleasant, N. J.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Port Washington, L. I.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rod Bank, N. J.
Richmond Hill and Kew Gardens, L. I.
Riverhead, L. I.
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Westwood, N. J.
Yonkers, N. Y.
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Hexamer Motor Co.
Perkins Electric Co., A. R.
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Sperling, George A.
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CHICAGO PITCHER ALLOWS PITTSBURGH ONE HIT AND NO RUNS

NINE ZEROS CUBS' GIFT TO PIRATES

George McConnell Displays Fine Line of Up-to-Date Wares In Pitcher's Box.

VIOX SPOILS NO-HIT GAME

Chicago Batters Have Trouble with Kantlehner, Too, but Their Blows Prove Timely.

CHICAGO, April 23.—George McConnell allowed Pittsburgh just one hit today, a double by Viox, and Chicago shut out the visitors, 3 to 0. The Cub pitcher issued one base on balls. This was presented to Viox, who seemed to be McConnell's favorite, in the eighth inning. Up to that time he had pitched twenty-six innings without giving a pass. McConnell also struck out five men.

Kantlehner weakened in the sixth and walked Mann. Flack's single sent Mann to third. Schmidt, after catching Williams foul, threw to second to head off Flack, and Mann darted home with the first run.

Kantlehner gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth inning, and his successor on the mound, Mamaux, allowed the locals to score two more runs on Flack's walk, Williams's triple, and Zimmerman's sacrifice fly. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, lf	2	1	0	4	0	Johnston, lf	3	0	0	0	1
Flack, rf	2	1	1	1	0	Carey, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Wilms, cf	4	1	1	1	0	Kelly, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Z'man, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	Hman, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b	2	0	0	13	0	Wagner, ss	3	0	0	5	4
Doolin, ss	1	0	1	3	2	Schitz, 2b	2	0	0	0	1
Archer, c	3	0	0	5	2	Viox, 3b	2	0	1	2	2
Yakes, 2b	3	0	1	0	1	Schidt, c	3	0	0	3	1
McNeil, p	3	0	0	0	2	McKee, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Wilson	1	0	0	0	0
						Mm's, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	4	27	7	Total	29	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Kantlehner in the eighth inning.

Errors—Johnston, Doolan.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Viox. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Doolan. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 1; off McConnell, 1; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 3 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Mamaux, 1 hit, 2 runs, in one inning. Struck out—By McConnell, 5; by Kantlehner, 1. Passed ball—Schmidt. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and Fanning. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

BEAT REDS IN LONG GAME.

Cardinals Cluster Three Singles in Twelfth Inning.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—In a twelve-inning contest here today St. Louis won the first game of the series from Cincinnati by a score of 2 to 1. Each team used three pitchers. The final contest was between Ames and Schneider, the score being a tie when they went in.

St. Louis started the scoring in the fourth, when Smith singled, stole second, and came home on Miller's single. The local team tied the score in the seventh on a base on balls and two singles. The Reds were unable to score again, although they had two singles in the eleventh inning. St. Louis retorted with three singles in the twelfth, Miller scoring the winning run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bischr, lf	5	0	1	2	1	Kiffer, cf	5	0	0	2	0
Beck, 3b	5	0	0	1	2	Hlzog, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Smith, cf	5	1	1	4	1	Chase, 1b	5	0	3	18	0
Miller, 1b	5	1	2	12	1	Groh, rf	5	0	2	1	1
Long, rf	5	0	2	1	0	Groh, 3b	3	1	1	0	9
Ritzel, 2b	4	0	1	4	4	Reall, lf	5	0	2	4	1
Kahn, ss	4	0	2	1	3	Roush, cf	2b	4	0	3	2
Snyder, c	3	0	0	5	0	Clarke, c	3	0	1	3	2
Gonz's, c	2	0	0	5	2	Toney, p	2	0	0	0	2
Jasper, p	2	0	0	1	3	McK'ry, p	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	0	Schider, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Ames, p	1	0	0	0	2
						*Butler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	2	10	36	15	Total	41	1	10	36	22

*Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.

†Batted for Schneider in twelfth inning.

Error—Groh.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Reall, Chase. Stolen bases—Smith, Rosener. Double plays—Louden, Griffith, and Chase; Retzel and Miller; Smith and Snyder. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jasper, 1; off McKenry, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Jasper, 6 hits, 1 run in six and one-third innings; off Sallee, no hits, no runs in two-third inning; off Ames, 4 hits, no runs in five innings; off Toney, 5 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off McKenry, 1 hit, no runs in no innings, (none out;) off Schneider, 4 hits, 1 run in five innings, 1 hit by pitcher—By Jasper, 2, (Langdon and Groh.) Struck out—By Jasper, 4; by Ames, 4; by Toney, 3; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.

YANKEES DEFEAT ORIOLES.

Baltimore Comes with a Rush In Ninth, but Fails to Catch Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Germany Schaefer's side-arm offerings in the ninth inning proved easy picking for the Orioles today in the exhibition game with the New York Americans at the Back River Park. The local players banged out four hits for as many runs in that session, but they could not overcome the big lead which the Yankees had piled up earlier in the game. Baltimore was beaten, 10 to 6. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'r'n, cf	5	2	2	3	0	Bates, lf	4	2	1	0	1
Cook, rf	5	2	2	2	0	Dunn, 1b	4	0	0	6	1
H'tsill, lf	5	1	2	4	1	T'bly, 2b	5	0	2	4	3
Pipp, 1b	3	2	2	9	0	Miller, cf	4	1	2	5	0
Mal'n, 2b	5	0	1	2	1	Lamar, rf	3	0	0	3	0
P'k'gh, ss	5	0	0	1	2	Hoop'r, ss	4	1	1	3	0
Boone, 3b	5	1	1	0	7	Ritter, 3b	3	1	1	1	2
Walters, c	2	1	2	6	1	M'Avoy, c	4	0	1	4	0
Rus'l, 2b, p	3	1	1	0	1	Th'n'n, p	2	0	1	1	1
						Sh'm'n, p	2	1	0	0	0
Total	38	10	13	27	13	Total	35	6	9	27	7

Errors—Hartzell, Peckinpaugh, Boone, Walters, Bates (2,) Hooper, Ritter, McAvoy (2.)

New York	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	—10
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	—6

Two-base hit—Schaefer. Three-base hits—Miller, Twombly, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—Russell, Hartzell, Pipp, Lamar. Stolen base—Twombly. Double plays—Twombly and Dunn; Ritter, Twombly, and Dunn. First base on balls—Off Thormahlen, 1; off Russell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Russell (Ritter;) by Sherman. (Walters.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Thormahlen, 2; by Sherman, 3. Passed ball—Walters. Wild pitch—Russell. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; New York, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; New York, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McAtee and Kaufman.

HARD GAMES FOR FORDHAM.

Baseball Men Play Four Strong Teams This Week.

The Fordham nine will be kept exceptionally busy this week, games being scheduled with four of the fastest teams in the college world. The Maroon squad, with fourteen players, will leave tonight for Washington.

Georgetown will be played tomorrow. On Wednesday the Mt. St. Joseph nine will be the Maroon's opponent at Baltimore. Fordham will go to Annapolis Thursday to play the Navy. It will be the first time the two teams have met in years.

When the team returns home Friday Fordham will meet Columbia in a game which will decide the local college championship. As the Columbia nine recently defeated Yale, Fordham is anxious to meet the Morningside Heights men.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 14; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	6	1	.857
Chicago	5	4	.556
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Boston	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
New York	1	5	.167

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	5	2	.714
Boston	6	4	.600
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Chicago	6	5	.545
Detroit	5	5	.500
Washington	4	5	.444
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.

WHITE SOX BEAT DETROIT.

Chicago Americans Win Close Game on a Wet Field.

DETROIT, April 23. Faber checked several Detroit rallies this afternoon and Chicago won on a wet field by a score of 3 to 2.

Kavanagh's infield hit scored Maisel in the sixth inning and in the eighth Bush walked and came home on Kavanagh's double. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mur'y, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Bush, ss	2	1	0	2	3
W'ver, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	Att, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	K'v'gh, rf	4	0	2	4	0
F'ster, lb	4	1	2	13	0	Veach, lf	4	0	0	2	0
D'kel'n, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Cobb, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Felsch, cf	4	1	1	2	0	H'm'n, lb	4	0	0	5	1
Schalk, c	3	0	1	4	1	Young, 2b	3	0	1	8	2
Terry, ss	3	0	1	1	3	St'ge, c	3	0	0	8	2
Faber, p	4	0	0	0	6	James, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*McKee	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	3	7	27	14	†Maisel	1	0	1	0	0
						Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Burns	1	0	0	0	0
						Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	2	8	27	11

*Batted for James in sixth.

†Ran for McKee in sixth.

‡Batted for Boland in eighth.

Error—Stanage.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Schalk, Terry, Kavanagh. Stolen bases—Weaver, Fournier, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Felsch, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Schalk. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 5. First base on balls—Off James, 2; off Dubuc, 2; off Faber, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 5 hits, 3 runs, in 6 innings; off Boland, 2 hits, no runs, in 2 innings; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs, in 1 inning; off Faber, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By James, 2, (Murphy, Weaver;) by Dubuc, 1, (Murphy.) Struck out—By James, 4; by Boland, 1; by Faber, 3. Wild pitch—James. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

CLEVELAND IN BATTING BEE.

Browns' Pitchers Are Done Brown Under Hot Fire.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Cleveland pounded five St. Louis pitchers hard today and won by the one-sided score of 14 to 2. Graney drove out three hits, two of them home runs into the right field bleachers, besides scoring four times.

In the ninth inning Cleveland made five straight hits off Crandall's delivery for four runs. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	5	4	3	5	0	Shot'n, lf	2	0	0	3	0
C'pman, ss	4	3	2	0	1	Tobin, rf	3	0	0	4	0
Spiker, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Sisler, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Smith, rf	3	2	0	0	0	Ward, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Roth, rf	4	1	3	0	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Gnd'll, 1b	6	0	1	10	0	Deal, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Turn'r, 3b	5	1	1	0	5	H'ley, c	4	1	1	3	1
W'g's, 2b	4	1	0	4	4	Lavan, ss	3	0	1	2	2
O'Neill, c	4	1	0	7	1	Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0
Morton, p	3	3	1	0	1	Ham'n, p	1	0	0	0	2
						McCabe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	14	14	27	12	†Gorton	1	0	0	0	0
						Perry, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Miller	1	0	1	0	0
						Crandall, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	7	27	12

*Batted for McCabe in sixth inning.

†Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.

‡Batted for O'Neill, Sisler (2,) Pratt, Hamilton.

Cleveland	1	2	0	2	2	0	3	0	4	—14	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	

Two-base hits—Roth, Gandil, Hartley. Home runs—Graney (2,) Stolen base—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Tobin. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Turner, Wambsganss, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—Off Fincher, 2; off Hamilton, 4; off Park, 2; off Morton, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Fincher, no hits, no runs, in 1 inning, (none out in second;) off Park, 3 hits, 3 runs, in 2 innings; off Hamilton, 4 hits, 4 runs, in 4 innings; off Crandall, 5 hits, 4 runs, in 1 inning; off McCabe, 1 hit, no runs, in 1 inning; off Morton, 7 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Fincher, 1; by Morton, 2. Wild pitch—Morton. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

Rain Halts Giants-Cubans Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—Rain stopped the game between the New York Giants and the Long Branch Cubans at West Side Park in Jersey City this afternoon in the first inning. The Cubans were then leading by a score of 3 to 1.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Birmingham 3, Mobile 2; Mobile 6, Birmingham 2.
At Nashville—Nashville 5, Chattanooga 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans 12, Atlanta 6.
At Memphis—Memphis 5, Little Rock 2.

American Association.

At Toledo—Toledo, 7; Kansas City, 6.
At Indianapolis — Minneapolis, 1; Indianapolis, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 1.
At Columbus—Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 3.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

This sign says: "Here is a garage man or supply dealer who knows gears and bearings go bad in spite of plain oil or grease. He won't force Dixon's on you, but he is prepared to sell 100 per cent. lubrication if you want that kind." Ask him what Dixon's selected flake graphite adds to lubrication.

Ask for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
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Look for it

SEASON OPENS ON LAKEWOOD COURSE

First Metropolitan Spring Tourney Will Attract Crack Golfers This Week.

An old standby, the Spring tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood, will open the golf tournament season in the metropolitan district this week. For many years the stars of the golfing world have made it a practice to journey down among the Lakewood pines in the quest for the Country Club of Lakewood Cup and the other trophies that are contested for at this event, and this season will be no exception to the general rule.

Phil Carter, fresh from his remarkably successful season in the South, will start a marked favorite for chief honors, but the field at Lakewood will outclass in general strength any that he has met in the tournaments at Pinehurst through the Winter. Gardiner White expressed his intention of playing in the tournament some time ago, and it also is announced that Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl will tee up on starting day. Walter J. Travis has always made the Lakewood tournament a regular part of his season's schedule, but he may pass it by this season in favor of the younger element.

The tournament will start Thursday morning at 8:30 A. M. with an eighteen-hole qualifying round, four sixteens to qualify. The first sixteen will play for the Country Club of Lakewood Cup, the second sixteen for the Metedeconk Cup, the third sixteen for the Carasaljo Cup, and the fourth sixteen for the Manetta Cup. There will be prizes for runners-up and winners of beaten eights, and there will be the usual eighteen-hole handicap medal play for all but finalists on Saturday. Entries for the tournament close at the clubhouse on Wednesday at 9:30 P. M., and players may enter the handicap event up to 2 P. M. on Saturday.

It has been announced that on account of the war the Canadian Golf Association will not hold any amateur or open championships this year. Not only are most of the golfers at the front or in military training, but there is little sentiment in favor of play in the Dominion during the present troubled time.

College golf is growing with a vengeance. To add to the long list of collegiate institutions that are coming to the fore in golf, Leland Stanford, Jr., University is about to erect a $10,000 clubhouse for the sole use of the golfers of the university. They will also have a varsity golf team with a full schedule of events.

The Central States Golf Association championship tournament has been announced for July 10-12 at the Inverness Club, Toledo, and the Virginia championship will be decided at White Sulphur Springs, July 12-15.

FIRMIN CASSIGNOL DEAD.

French Billiardist Underwest Operation Here Thursday.

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiard expert who came to this country last Winter, died last night at a private hospital. Ever since his arrival here Cassignol has been ill, and it has been a marvel to those who know of his condition that he could play with such wonderful skill. The trouble became acute about a week ago, when he was touring the West with Welker Cochran. He was immediately taken to Chicago, determined to go to France, but was persuaded to have an operation performed here. He was operated upon Thursday afternoon and rallied so well that there was confidence of his recovery. Friday, however, he had a sinking spell and, though he rallied, there was an alarming relapse yesterday morning and he gradually sank and died at 7:30 last night.

The French billiardist was 47 years old, having been born in Villa Sadary, France, in 1869. He is survived by a brother and two sons, now in France.

Cassignol was by many considered the greatest exponent of scientific billiards in the world. It will always be a cause of regret that there was no match played between the Frenchman and Hoppe. It was primarily with the object of playing the champion that Cassignol made the trip to this country, but Hoppe had refused to uphold it; and that the golfers themselves view the application of this rule not only with equanimity but with approbation. It is not to be expected that those who are affected by the ruling or their particular friends should join in the general satisfaction that the action gives, but it is to be noted that Francis Ouimet himself is the one who has accepted the situation with the best grace.

The small but loquacious element which is in opposition to the U. S. G. A. holds up Ouimet as an example of the golfer who has incurred or will incur the penalty of debarment by the U. S. G. A. Nothing could be more misleading, for the circumstances in the case of the former national champion are far more extenuating than in other instances. This fact, coupled with his wonderful golf record and his winning personal characteristics, entitles Ouimet to sympathy not due to others, but it was absolutely necessary for the general good of the game to take the action that the U. S. G. A. did. Nevertheless, Ouimet is not a representative specimen of the golfer who has for many years made all or the greater part of his livelihood in connection with or by his prominence in the game of golf. But the personality of the former champion should not be allowed to becloud the issue. All golfers, all amateur sportsmen in every game should unite in the effort to stamp out the professionalism that looms so large in nearly all American sports and whose threatening aspect has cast such a shadow over the future of our amateur athletics.

New Coach a Pennsylvania Hero.

Captain William E. Chickering and his wiry, plucky band of oarsmen have constituted themselves cheer leaders for Joseph Wright, who, in the first race of his first season as coach of the University of Pennsylvania crew, has established himself as the hero of undergraduates and alumni alike. Wright, who came to Philadelphia from the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, where for years he was a great performer with both sweeps and sculls, set himself first to the eradication of the theories of rowing form taught to the Pennsylvania watermen by his predecessor, Vivian Nicholls the long body swing, with the power of the shoulders applied before that of the legs. It evidently takes prolonged training to harden the abdominal muscles to the endurance of the strain placed upon them by this stroke, and Wright's method, which has supplanted it by his own conception of proper rowing form. The leg drive is the basis of his stroke, with the strength of the shoulders applied coincidently and the swing carried pretty far forward. What Wright calls the "natural stroke" is therefore fairly long, and bringing back muscles into play together. It appears to require little further justification than the result of Saturday's race on the Schuylkill.

Problems for the Giants.

These are troublesome times for the Giants. The baseball machine which Manager McGraw has depended on for so many seasons has not kept pace with the progress which other clubs have made. The pitching staff seems very weak, and the team can no longer fall back on the pitching of Mathewson, who for so long was the team's salvation. For season after season, when the other pitchers failed, McGraw was able to call on "Big Six" to pull him out of the hole. Now that Matty has failed, after years of splendid service, the Giants have no one to take his place.

The third base situation is even more serious than the pitching difficulty, for McKechnie has not yet given evidence of ability to fill the bill. As soon as Hunter's spiked hand is better McGraw plans to place the youngster at this position. Although inexperienced, Hunter is aggressive, and can plug up the big gap on the left wing of the infield.

In the games thus far played the Giants have lacked the resourcefulness which made them such a strong club from 1911 to 1913, when they won National League pennants. They have been losing games by narrow margins, and show that they lack the essential punch when victory is within their grasp.

Stroud, Benton, and Perritt, on whom McGraw relied to show improvement this season, have not thus far come up to expectations. The team just now seems despondent, and it will take several victories to give the men the necessary confidence to become a factor in the league race.

Barring Part of the Race-Goers.

The acquiescence of the Westchester Racing Association anent the request of District Attorney Smith of Nassau County that what is known as the dollar field at Belmont Park be closed during the approaching season is sufficiently good evidence if such evidence were really needed—that those in authority in the conduct of horse racing hereabouts are genuinely interested in the maintenance of statute provisions designed to do away with the clogging abuses which had sprung up about the sport of kings.

Certainly the attitude of Mr. Belmont and his associates will be interpreted as indicative of a desire to avoid the possibility of reproach by yielding even beyond the point of pure reason. For, theoretically and abstractly, there can be no sympathy with a move which makes the ability or willingness of a person to part with three dollars instead of one the basis of a decision as to who shall be allowed to witness the races.

The District Attorney's mental process has apparently followed some such course as this: The cheaper enclosure attracts a less desirable element than the grand stand enclosure; the less desirable element is more disorderly, less able to afford the loss even of small wagers, and less interested in facing as a spectacle than its more fortunate confreres of the larger enclosure. It follows that the elimination of the dollar field would materially reduce the anxieties and perplexities of the officials intrusted with assuring the observance of the racing, or, as they have more commonly been called, the anti-racing laws.

The fact that those who feel compelled to restrict their expenditure for the pleasures of an afternoon's sojourn at the racing park to a single round or oblong dollar have as much right to that privilege, provided the managers of the sport can afford to give it to them at that rate, as those whose pockets jingle or rustle more loudly, cannot be gainsaid. Possibly more of the former than of the latter desire to wager money on the outcome of a race, although probably not, but anyhow those whose wish to bet amounts to a mania will be away from the racing park, if not within its inclosure.

All this is not to say that the anti-betting race laws should not be observed. They should be observed. But the wholesale hurling of a large proportion of orderly, law-abiding people, to enjoy the spectacular side of the contests, seems a weak rather than a strong move in the matter.

The Proposed Washington Stadium.

Officials and members of the Amateur Athletic Union are keenly interested in the success of the bill of Congressman Murray Hulbert, now pending in the House at Washington, which provides for the erection in that city of a Government stadium where athletic contests of nation-wide or worldwide interest can be properly staged. Other lands, some of them having but one-tenth as many athletes as we have, and athletes of far less ability than ours, have built such structures, but aside from training and traveling expenses for their Olympic teams. The athletes of the United States, however, have paid all the expenses incident to their mighty deeds from their own pocket-books out of their friends' purses. They feel that this one request of theirs should be granted, and that the Government should signify its appreciation of the lustre reflected upon America by the achievements of its world-mastering knights of track and field, by rearing in the capital city a fitting site for great contests.

If the project should meet with success, it is the belief of the leading athletic authorities of the nation that four years from now, with war's red flood subsided and the opportunity given to turn away from its ravages, Europe would gladly accept the invitation for the holding of the Olympic games in the shade of Congressional halls. Many of the British, French, German, and Austrian athletes of yesterday are dead; others are dying daily, shell rent or disease stricken, and it will be a sorry remnant that will return to lean battered bodies on walls and watch their upspringing successors at play.

It is believed, however, that within four years it will be possible for all the lands covenanted together under the Olympiad games Committee to select athlete teams of sufficient power to make a good showing. And what would be more natural, American athletic authorities ask, than that Europe's athletes should prefer to contest on this side of the Atlantic, where there are no memories of bitterness and where friendships may be cemented under the most favorable conditions.

Adding Interest to Fencing.

Not so long ago fencing, as a game of speed, was almost in a class with chess and cricket. But fencing authorities are gradually coming around to twentieth century methods, and are enlivening their sport to a point where it is becoming interesting to the lay spectator. This remarkable change in the progress of the game of parry and thrust was evident in the Intercollegiate Championship Tournament, completed at the Hotel Astor on Saturday night. The contestants in this tournament made a pace which convinced onlookers that they were trying their level best not to drag out their bouts. The judges hastened their decisions, and held few long-winded, analytical discussions over disputed points. The clerks of the strips indicated that they were desirous of speeding matters by having the contestants ready for each succeeding bout, and altogether there was an attempt for fast work that in past tournaments was conspicuously missing.

Fencing is advancing, there is no doubt of that, and if the leaders of the game show an inclination to move with vim there is no doubt that many recruits will be gained for a sport which, in point of skill and science, has few equals. In past years fencing was regarded as a game to be played, not watched, but it can be made a splendid pastime to view if the same tactics are followed as were pursued by the Intercollegiate Association during its two-day session.

The Broadway Sporting Club.

The action of the State Athletic Commission in disciplining the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn meets with the general approval of the boxing public. In permitting boys to box at the club's Monday matinées the club's management has brought additional criticism on a sport already under fire. Unfavorable publicity of this kind is anything but beneficial to boxing. It is to be hoped that the penalty inflicted by the Boxing Commission will be severe enough to end abuses.

Lessons at Philadelphia Relays.

Valuable pointers can be gained by promoters of A. A. U. sports if they will go to Philadelphia for Friday and Saturday and watch the remarkable inside workings of the annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania. These sports bring into competition probably more athletes than are assembled at any other meet during the year, yet the events are run off as smoothly as it is possible to conduct track and field games.

There is method in the working of the University of Pennsylvania officials. All know the work to which they are assigned, and they do nothing else. They do not try to cover the entire field, as do officials at some A. A. U. meets. They work on a time schedule, and there is probably never a variance of ten minutes in this schedule at any time during the running of the lengthy program.

These college men seem to have business methods in handling their meets that are often not evident at sports run under A. A. U. sanction, not including, however, the Amateur Athletic Union championships. Perhaps it is because of long experience that the University of Pennsylvania authorities have such notable success in the promotion of their sports, but experience apparently means nothing to some track and field officials and to some A. A. U. Witness, for instance, the St. Peter's Club road race in Jersey City a week ago yesterday, which was declared no contest because the scorers, instead of being at the finish line, where they had been posted, were riding around the course in automobiles, the result being that the scoring was a fizzle. Some officials in New York and its environs would doubtless benefit by making the Philadelphia trip this week.

New Rules for College Watermen.

The recent abandonment of a proposed dual meet between the swimmers of Yale and the University of Chicago, due chiefly to inability on the part of the team Captains to agree on a mutually satisfactory program, points once more to the need of establishing uniform rules throughout the country for the government of collegiate water sports.

As matters now stand the Intercollegiate Swimming Association features fancy diving on its regulation list of events, and includes breast and back-stroke races, while the Conference College League has adopted both the latter styles of contest and left out diving altogether. Again, Easterners play American water polo, Westerners foster water basket ball, Pacific Coast paddlers use the soccer game.

Under such conditions competition between teams of the various sections is only possible when one side or the other is willing to make concessions, and concessions of this kind are unfair and harmful to sport because they naturally place one of the contestants at a disadvantage and thereby leave results inconclusive and open the way to arguments and recriminations. Usually neither side is ready to accept a handicap, and negotiations fall through.

The National Collegiate A. A., awake to this regrettable state of affairs, had its Swimming Committee draw up last Fall a table of events, adoption of which was recommended to all organizations controlling university aquatics. It meant only the addition of diving to the Conference meets and of breast-and-back-stroke swimming to those of the Intercollegiate League, but even these small changes did not strike the authorities as necessary, and nothing was done. Hence the failure of Yale and Chicago to arrange a clash which would have virtually decided the question of national supremacy among college swimming teams.

Experience has now made clear that until universal standards are introduced national championships will prove a fizzle and interdistrict meets be practically out of the question. It is up to those most concerned, therefore, to set aside party interests and work together for the good of sport at large. Aquatic material is plentiful nowadays, and it is an easy matter to develop candidates for any event, provided the men have the incentive of competition in sight, so that the addition of the suggested contests will, at most, entail a temporary hardship on some of the teams, a hardship which should not be considered when the promotion of sport is involved.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

HIGH BREAK BY McMAHON.

Leads Travers Island Gunners in Shoot for a Scratch Trophy.

Notwithstanding the weather, Easter Sunday brought an excellent field of gunners to the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. Although the light was not particularly good, the majority of the regular events were taken with straight scores of twenty-five targets. The best work was done by D. S. McMahon, who won the high scratch trophy with a score of 94 out of a possible 100 targets. He also scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup with a straight score of twenty-five targets and annexed a special with another perfect string.

McMahon was not the only gunner to have a stright score in the shoot for the Accumulation prize. R. L. Spotts also turned the same trick. The only other straight score was made by Conrad Stein, who won the Medallion Cup with a perfect run of twenty-five targets. S. P. Williams was the winner of the Travers Island prize, taking the trophy after a shoot off against R. B. Cole, J. H. Vandeveer, J. M. McLaughlin, Jr., and R. R. Debacher. All had full scores of twenty-five targets in the original shoot for the prize.

R. R. Debacher won the high handicap prize. He took the event on a shoot off against S. P. Williams. Both had full scores of 100 targets. Nine gunners scored on the Tournament Cup, each having full cards of twenty-five targets. They were R. L. Spotts, R. B. Cole, M. McVoy, Jr., F. J. Ham, Jr., D. S. McMahon, C. A. Brown, Conrad Stein, J. M. McLaughlin, Jr., and R. R. Debacher.

BEADEL LEADS AT TRAPS.

Wins Several Target Events at Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., April 23.—H. L. Beadel carried off the chief honors at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club this afternoon. After scoring 97 out of 100 in a clay pigeon competition, he won a leg on the Monthly Cup, won the 100-target handicap, the high scratch prize, and tied in the competition for a leg on the Yearly Cup with B. G. Loomis and William S. Silkworth. In the latter event Loomis won the shoot-off. Beadel, despite his high score of 97 and with the advantage of a handicap allowance of 8, tied with

CENTURY'S 'TEMPEST' A FINE PERFORMANCE

Swift, Full, Spirited, Quasi-Elizabethan Presentation of Shakespeare's Comedy.

DRAMA SOCIETY'S OFFERING

Prospero, Ariel and Stephano Particularly Good in a Company of Unusual Excellence.

THE TEMPEST—Shakespeare's comedy fantasy revived under the auspices of the Drama Society. At the Century.

Alonzo	Edwin Mordant
Sebastian	Arthur Grenville
Prospero	Louis Calvert
Antonio	Frank Westerton
Ferdinand	Henry Stanford
Gonzalo	Frederick Esmelton
Adrian	Boyd Clarke
Francisco	Wallace Brooks
Caliban	Walter Hampden
Trinculo	Cecil Yapp
Stephano	George Hassell
Boatswain	Reginald Barlow
Mariners	W. C. Yanike, R. H. Lee, C. Brooks, E. Bernard
Miranda	Jane Grey
Ariel	Fania Marinoff
Iris	Isabel Merson
Ceres	Elizabeth Merson
Juno	Agnes Robinson

"The Tempest," airiest flight of Shakespeare's fancy, was presented in this city last night for the first time in many years. On the anniversary night and on the eve of its presentation to the public a commemorative performance was given at the Century before a large and strangely assorted audience that had been assembled from the four corners of the city by special invitation. On the stage of that great playhouse in Central Park West they found this delicate and delightful comedy embodied in a manner agreeable, interesting, and in most respects highly satisfying. It is well worth going to see.

This production, which attempts to preserve the original values of the romance by reconstructing to some extent the conditions under which it was given 300 years ago, was made by Louis Calvert and John Corbin under the auspices of the Drama Society. Their completed work, which will be open to all of us tonight, is a fine achievement, more creditable to the organization than a hundred fervent pow-wows on the drama, and whether the public flocks to the Century in these weeks to come, or, in its occasionally unreliable fashion, stays away in droves, the producers of this revival may feel a proper pride this morning.

Their production is notable first for the swift succession of the scenes, so that the play moves on its way at a lively and enlivening pace, and second for the company that plays it. No cast of such uniformly high excellence has been assembled for a Shakespearean revival in this city in recent seasons, and the work of any individual in it has to be exceptionally good to stand out above the rest. Nevertheless, there should be honorable mention for three players at least, Louis Calvert himself as Prospero, Fania Marinoff as Ariel, and George Hassell as Stephano.

Over "The Tempest," as it is given at the Century, there broods a deliberate Elizabethanism. The effort is made in many particulars to reproduce the stagecraft of the old Globe Theatre, but, of course, this is a half-hearted effort. So we behold a simple, three-divisioned stage with simple and scanty scenic equipment, but we also behold electric lights in full and very grateful play, and we do not behold a soft-voiced boy in the rôle of lovely Miranda.

But all these are points of merely archaeological interest, points suggestive rather of large spectacles and a musty smell than of romance and poetry and laughter in the theatre. A producer may furrow his brow over them to his heart's content, but for such nicety the average playgoer very properly does not give a brass farthing. For most of us there is only one factor in the theatre of this actor-dramatist that need be preserved, and that is a stage so fashioned that the fine, full text of his plays may unfold rapidly without long, tedious, interrupting, disillusionizing waits between the scenes.

On such a stage is "The Tempest" given at the Century. If the producers have made deletions in the text it was to spare our blushes and not to save time for the scene shifters. If there is one good, long intermission it is because modern audiences are a restless lot, and the Drama Society is not yet nerved to ask one to sit through from prologue to epilogue without a single smoke.

The stage as it is fitted for "The Tempest" creates in the dim light a satisfactory ship for the wreck off the "Isle of divels" of which mariners who had sailed our way brought back such strange and exciting tales to Shakespeare's England. Indeed, the stage throughout, with its symmetrical balconies and curtains, is good enough to look upon and only once in the course of the production does one yearn for a sightlier staging. That is the masque conjured up by the scholar-prince to mark the betrothal of his daughter to the ardent Ferdinand. This "insubstantial pageant" is so lumpy, heavy-footed and aggressively corporeal that it leaves many wracked behind. It is not very pretty and if this be Elizabethanism, hurrah for King George V.

The work of all the players is good, the reading of the verse a pleasure to the ear. In this respect is Mr. Calvert particularly fine, his sonorous, theatre-filling voice issuing from a robust, imperious, genuinely benevolent Prospero as patriarchal as his flowing beard. Miss Marinoff as quaint Ariel is quite enchanting, a dainty apparition, a very wisp of an actress, fairy-footed, mischievous, and as gay as a splash of sunlight. It is easy to believe she lies in a cowslip's bell. Of course she does. Mr. Hassell as Stephano, "reeling ripe," is quite uproariously amusing, a Shakespearean clown of the first magnitude. May he never desert the bard hereafter!

Cecil Yapp is a good Trinculo and Walter Hampden a picturesque Caliban, albeit his antics as that misshapen moon-calf sometimes suggest senility more than anything else. Good work is done by Arthur Grenville as Sebastian, and a pleasant, romantic ardor makes attractive the work of Henry Stanford as Ferdinand. Jane Grey is sugar-sweet and a trifle monotonous as Miranda, but she is fair to behold and her voice is musical. No part is badly played and the reported cameraderie backstage gives spirit to their work when the curtain is up. All in all, it is a notable cast.

The pleasantest part of the masque is Elliott Schenck's melodic musical setting, and he has done well with the tempest and woodland music. All this helps along a revival that is a welcome part of the tercentennial celebration, a pleasant prelude to the masque that comes toward the end of next month, and, from first to last, an entertaining performance of a Shakespearean play which is all but unknown to the theatre-goers of this generation.

BARRYMORE IN POOR MOVIE.

Actor Wins Applause in a Picture He Thought Suppressed.

While the celluloid self of Jack Barrymore, comedian, is flitting across the screen of the Broadway Theatre this week, John Barrymore, tragedian, will be appearing in more substantial form in the rôle of the young man convicted of theft in Galsworthy's "Justice" on the stage of the Candler. Both theatres are fortunate in having the services of Mr. Barrymore, for to each of the two rôles in which he appears, rôles as widely separated as the poles, he brings the skill that is the heritage of generations of actor folk.

Several years ago Raymond Hitchcock was seen through a season at the Astor Theatre in a play called "The Red Widow." Its musical comedy plot concerned the adventures of one Cicero Hannibal Butts, an American corset manufacturer who goes to Russia and gets mixed up with a Russian prima donna and a nest of Nihilists. It is this rôle in which Mr. Barrymore appears. Personally he says it is the worst picture ever made and that he did not know it was going to be released. Mr. Barrymore is wrong; it may be the worst picture he ever did, but there are plenty of films released every week that are inferior to this one.

Mr. Barrymore has a movie technique that is individual and effective. He has a curious, twitching gait that is in itself amusing, and then he employs many mannerisms—curious movements of the hands and head, expressions of the eyes and countenance that are laughable. Altogether Jack Barrymore is one of the cleverest young actors on the screen, just as John Barrymore is one of the most talented young actors on the stage.

"The Heart of Nora Flynn," yesterday's new offering at the Strand, introduced the bride and groom team of Marie Doro and Elliott Dexter to movie audiences. Both have been seen here before in pictures, but this was the first film for which they have acted together since their marriage last Winter.

In the picture Miss Doro played the rôle of a nursemaid and Mr. Dexter that of a chauffeur in an idle rich family. At least it is to be presumed the household was in the idle rich stratum from the aggregate number of motor cylinders it fed with gasoline at 30 cents a quart. Certainly the wife was idle and Satan found some mischief for her hands.

She had a flirtation with a man, and when friend husband chanced home she accounted for the man's presence in the house by blaming him on Norah. The chauffeur, who loved Norah, suspected the worst and shot the clubman in the arm as he jumped out a second-story window. But the heart of Norah remained true to everyone, with the result that the husband never found out, and her chauffeur sweetheart loved her all the more when he discovered the truth. Thus was one family preserved and another founded.

The picture, which was made from a scenario by Hector Turnbull, is an excellent example of the modern photo-drama as opposed to the film founded on a story or stage play. It takes a group of characters generally recognizable as types, places them in a dramatic situation not at all improbable, and works out the logical dénouement. The result is a story told in fleeting pictures that is interesting, and if not altogether uplifting is enough like life as reported daily in the news columns not to be degrading.

This particular picture is more effective than the average because of the expert manner in which the simple story is told. Even the skeptic to all things cinematic can get a thrill out of the swiftly moving part of the film in which Mr. Turnbull speeds up for the climax. Here is the situation: Husband overhears some one at the club remark that the man is at his house either to see his wife or the maid. The chauffeur also hears the disturbing information. The two start to motor home full speed. They are stopped for speeding, but allowed to proceed with the policeman. There is a panic in the house as the lights of the motor give warning. The transfer of the visitor to the maid, their flight through the house, his discovery by the chauffeur, the fight, and the assailant's arrest follow in swift succession.

There are many clever touches in this part of the film. One is the machine racing at night down the street, followed by a close-up of a foot on the gas throttle, with the speedometer registering forty, fifty, sixty miles. Another shows the interior of the home, illuminated by the lights from the auto shining through the window. Still another is the showing in successive flashes of the effect of the noise of the shouting on each of the characters.

In a picture in which such careful attention to detail has been given it seems unbelievable that in one scene the director should have allowed one of the men to keep his hat on in the house. But movie manners, like movie morals, are a trifle loose.

In other theatres yesterday these stars and films held forth: Knickerbocker, H. B. Warner in "The Beggar of Cawnpore"; Academy of Music, William Farnum in "A Man of Sorrow"; Seventy-seventh Street, Marguerite Clark in "Out of the Drifts"; Rialto, Douglas Fairbanks in "The Good Bad-Man," and Eighty-first Street, Frank Keenan in "The Stepping Stone."

$20.000 FROM 2 BENEFITS.

Hippodrome Entertainments Bring Record Receipts for War Aid.

Two entertainments for the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund and allied war charities given yesterday afternoon and night at the Hippodrome established a new record for receipts, netting $20,000. One other audience gathered in the huge playhouse this season—that which saw Charles Chaplin—was larger than that of last night, but the fact that many of the boxes were sold at premiums made the gross receipts greater. For one box Otto H. Kahn paid $250, and Harry S. Black paid a like amount for another.

George A. Kessler organized the benefits, and on the committee under whose auspices they were given were Lady Paget, Vincent Astor, August Belmont, Lyman J. Gage, Whitney Warren, Otto H. Kahn, and Joseph Widener. Society in the semicircle of boxes suggested the Metropolitan's golden horseshoe on a Monday night. In the foyer programs and certificates for the blind were sold by débutantes and actresses. The receipts from these will further swell the sum announced last night.

The afternoon program was arranged to interest the youngsters. It included numbers from the Hippodrome revue and others from "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland," the spectacle presented last week at the Century.

The night program brought together many stage favorites. Will Rogers presided and announced the numbers. Mr. Rogers left his lariat at home, likewise his chewing gum and chaps, but his wit was with him, and he kept the audience in merry mood. Cyril Maude made a happy little address, in which he spoke feelingly of the sympathy bestowed by America on England during her time of sorrow, and Rabbi Stephen Wise also spoke. A series of living pictures called "The Vision—'Then and Now,'" seen in fancy by a poet blinded in battle, was given by Eugene O'Brien, Madge Kennedy, Charles Froom, Keith Wakeman, Emmy Wehlen, Gladys Slater, Kenneth Hill, Donald Brian, Elsie MacKaye, Clara Kimball Young, Gail Kane, and Janet Beecher. Billie Burke read a poem, Elsa Maxwell conducted Sousa's Band in the playing of one of her compositions, and there were other numbers, given principally by members of F. Ziegfeld's "Follies" and "Midnight Frolic" companies.

Last Week of the Ballet Russe.

The last week of the engagement of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera begins there with the performance of this evening. The repertoire for the week will include no new ballets. Nijinski will dance at the matinées of Tuesday and Saturday, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings "Narcisse," the ballet which was produced for the first time here last Saturday evening, will be given at the performances of Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening.

NEW DUNSANY PLAY HAS ITS PREMIERE

"A Night at an Inn" Is a Fine and Creepy Excursion Into the Supernatural.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

Clever Production in Grand Street of a Brief and Thrilling Drama That Recalls "The Moonstone."

A new and unpublished play by that gifted and delightful Irish dramatist, Lord Dunsany, was presented for the first time on any stage anywhere in the world on Saturday night, and this happened not in the Strand nor on Broadway, but in Grand Street at the little Neighborhood Playhouse, which stands so absurdly far west of Broadway that on your way there each time you are reminded with a shock how wide is this island in some of its latitudes. It is a one-act play called "A Night at an Inn," and it was given to the Neighborhood Players to produce it because its author had been so pleased with the accounts of the production they gave his "Glittering Gate" a year ago. A full account of the piece is made here not only because Dunsany is a figure of great interest in modern drama but because this particular work of his is as fascinating and stirring a play as New York has seen since the season began.

"A Night at an Inn," to which the Grand Street company has given an embodiment that is in most respects quite satisfying, is marked by that simplicity and extraordinarily concentrated force which characterizes his finest work and, although its scene on an English moor is far from his own Oriental Never Never Land, it ventures into the supernatural with a success that sends shivers up and down your susceptible spine. It richly rewards a journey to the Neighborhood, where it will be given again tonight, next Saturday and on May 6, 13, and 14.

"A Night at an Inn" recalls in its substance "The Moonstone" by Wilkie Collins, "The Mystery of Cloomber" by A. Conan Doyle, and Dunsany's own "The Gods of the Mountain." It recalls the latter not only in its unearthly dénouement, but in its resident impression of a hideous impiety inexorably avenged. Its story is that of the desecration of an idol in India and of the far-flung penalty.

The curtain rises on a lonely inn where three sailors are sitting cheerless because the girls and the ales are far away, and they do not see why the Toff, to whom they have helplessly intrusted their adventure, has brought them so far from all human habitation, rented this pub outright, and waited with them three long days for something to happen. You learn from their talk that they are three of five who had stolen from the forehead of a strange, jade god in far off India the greatest ruby in the world. Then they had fled overseas to escape the relentless vengeance of the three brown priests. The priests had done for poor old Jim in Malta, and has caught George in Bombay, knowing by some divination of their own that each in turn had had the ruby. Now the three survivors have nervously given the deadly jewel to the Toff, a dilapidated English gentleman who had played cards a thought too successfully and so has to move haughtily among lesser breeds without the law. They have left their cause to his wiser head, and the suspense grows as you see he has come to this desolate spot to lure the three priests to destruction.

The play grows creepy when they find that the priests have actually covered the eighty miles and are now out on the moor, hiding their time. One by one, the sailors saunter past the casement window as if on their way out and then return crawling on their bellies, knife in hand. The Toff sits with his back to the door, reading a sporting print. He is the bait and the whole place is silent as a tomb when the door opens and the first brown arm is thrust in and the first priest creeps toward the seemingly unconscious holder of the ruby. One by one the three priests come and one by one the sailors stab them to death.

Then there is loud rejoicing, the grog is brought out, there are toasts to the deep, deep Toff who had "foreseen everything" and the impious quartet play in the candlelight with their priceless ruby. The fun is at its height and little Sniggers has gone out to the well to fetch some water when he comes racing back breathless and inarticulate with fright. But they read their doom in his white face. They shrink into the corners at the sound of stony footfalls, at the sight of the horrible, grotesque jade god walking across the moor. They cower as he gropes his way to the table, puts the ruby in his forehead and walks out into the twilight. Then, from without in outlandish accents, their names are called.

"Meestaire William Jones, able seaman."

And Bill, helpless, his eyes big with fear, backs slowly out. He disappears. The others cannot lift a hand to stay him, cannot help themselves when their turns come. The last to go is the Toff who was so deep and had foreseen everything.

"I had not foreseen this," he whispers as the irresistible force draws him out on to the moor and the curtain falls on the inn, deserted save for the white clad bodies of the three brown priests.

The first audience was half-hysterical with excitement, for the play is stirring beyond belief. It is effectively staged, although a more mystic and uncertain light should attend the god who is far too visible and mortal. There should be a special word for the exceptionally fine performance of Sol Friedman as Sniggers.

"A Night at an Inn" is the last on the program of four short plays, the others being "The Price of Coal," by Harold Brighouse; "A Marriage Proposal," by Anton Tchekov, and "With the Current," a translation from the Yiddish of Sholom Asch, whose plays have won him fame in Russia. "With the Current" expresses that rebellion of the young against the old which has found expression in the new drama in all languages and is the more effective in this setting among a people in whose life the ancient traditions have such sanctity.

Fred Thompson to Have Some Shows

Frederic Thompson, who devised "A Trip to the Moon," Luna Park, and the Hippodrome, among other things, is about to get back into the amusement field here, after a long absence. This Summer, which he says will be a record one for outdoor amusements, he will have several entertainment devices at Coney Island and other nearby resorts. Associated with him will be Wells Hawks, well known as a press agent.

TO FIGHT MOVIE CENSORS.

Actress Will Present a Petition to the Governor.

Motion picture interests opposed to the Cristman-Wheeler bill to establish a State Board of Censors for motion pictures passed by the Legislature and awaiting the signature of Governor Whitman are organizing protests against the affixing of the Governor's signature. In the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tonight Cranston Brenton, Chairman of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, will explain some of the vagaries of the workings of separate State boards. Doris Kenyon, a picture actress, will go to Albany Wednesday with a petition asking the Governor to withhold his signature. The petition has already been signed by many men prominent in the industry, and it is asserted by Miss Kenyon that she will have 100,000 signatures when she presents her petition. This sets forth that the cost of censorship will eventually be paid by the movie patron.

Mitchell Mark, President of the Strand Theatre Company, issued a statement yesterday, in which he expressed himself in favor of Federal censorship as opposed to that by State boards. Mr. Mark said the solution of the problem rested with the producers, who could make any kind of censorship superfluous. He characterized as twaddle the assertion of some opponents that censorship of films was a usurpation of rights.

GREEN ROOM CLUB'S SHOW.

Building Fund Increased by a Performance at the Astor.

The Green Room Club gave its annual dress rehearsal last night at the Astor Theatre before an audience that contributed several thousand dollars to the club's building fund. The program was made up of sketches written for the occasion, speeches, and specialties. Sir Herbert Tree, who spent yesterday jumping from one part of the city to another to perform various public functions, made a brief address and recited Bret Harte's "Jim" and a gypsy poem. Perhaps the appearance on the program of a gypsy playlet called "Antonio, the Gypsy" suggested the poem to Sir Herbert. Lou-Tellegen was the author of the playlet, and he appeared in the title rôle.

There was another sketch called "Titles," written by Harold Selman, in which the dialogue was composed largely of the titles of plays; a third entitled "The Unknown Quantity," by Augustin MacHugh, and another, "A Broadway Samaritan," by Hamish McLaurin. George M. Cohan broke his resolution not to appear on the stage again long enough to let the audience cheer at the sight of him, and Irvin Cobb told some stories. Belle Storey, Joseph Lertora, Ed Wynn, and Elizabeth Murray were among the others who added their bits to the long program.

TO GIVE 'HAMLET' IN ARABIC.

Proceeds Will Go to Syrian and Armenian War Sufferers.

A striking demonstration of the universality of Shakespearean drama will occur on Saturday night, when a performance of "Hamlet" in the Arabic language will be give at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The performance will be for the benefit of the Syrian and Armenian war sufferers and refugees, hundreds of thousands of whom are in the vicinity of Aleppo. The committee in charge of the entertainment is composed of men whose forefathers came from Aleppo. George B. and Joseph A. Zaloom are the prime movers in the project. This will be the first time a Shakespearean drama has been acted here in Arabic, the language spoken in Syria.

"The newspapers do not seem to be getting the full information regarding the actual condition in the Aleppo district," said George B. Zaloom. "From private advices that come to us the situation is heartrending. We are doing what we can to alleviate the suffering, but the Syrian-Americans are not very numerous and it is therefore most gratifying that the Rockefeller Fund and wealthy Americans are most liberally aiding."

NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

The Yorkville Opened by S. Rachmann from Berlin.

A second German theatre came into being Saturday night when the Yorkville in East Eighty-sixth Street, latterly a home of movies, burlesque and variety, was opened by S. Rachmann as the Yorkville Deutsches Theater. Mr. Rachmann is a theatrical manager, who came here last year from Berlin and opened an office.

The opening program consisted of three playlets, interspersed with songs and monologues. In each of the playlets Arnold Korff, the Viennese star who was seen earlier in the season at the Irving Place, acted the principal rôle. The sketches were decidedly Continental in flavor, and any one of them would have made the boldest of the Princess playlets seem tame by comparison. The best of the three was "Die G' schamige," by August Neilhardt. Rudi Rahe, Mitzi Gizi, and Lotte Engel, who have acted at the Irving Place, were among the other players. Some of the stage decorations were designed by Josef Urban.

TALKS ON JEW-AMERICANS.

Ambassador Morgenthau Tells Orientals of His Rôle of Patriotism.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, was the guest of honor yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Federation of Oriental Jews in America at Public School No. 91, Forsythe and Stanton Streets. Mr. Morgenthau, in speaking of sectarian differences among the Jews, said, "It is the duty of all Jews to live up to their long heritage. It was not as a Jew that I did my work in Turkey, for that I was a Jew was merely incidental to the fact of my being an American. It was not the inspiration from my religion alone which made me do my work in Turkey, but that I wished always to act in accordance with democratic principles."

Mr. Morgenthau added that his career had been started in a public school, and that a similar chance in life could be the reward for any one who was willing to make the effort.

Eulogies in Spanish, Arabic and Greek preceded Mr. Morgenthau's speech.

Professor Schlemann Resigns.

BERLIN, April 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Professor Theodor Schlemann, 69 years old, widely known as an author on Russian topics, has resigned his professorship in Berlin University. Dr. Schlemann was a native of Courland, beginning his career in the Russian Baltic provinces. He moved to Berlin in 1887, and since 1892 has been Professor of European History at the university.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace George has engaged Bruce McRae to play the rôle in which Conway Tearle and Robert Warwick appeared at the Playhouse when she presents her repertoire in Chicago next week.

W. C. Fields, the comedy juggler, who was one of the principals in F. Ziegfeld's last year's "Follies," has been engaged for the new edition of the revue.

Rita Zalmani, a Russian danseuse, who has just finished her second season at the London Coliseum, will sail this week on the Finland for New York. Arrangements have been made for her appearance in America with a male dancer now appearing in one of the big ballet companies.

W. H. Clune and Lloyd Brown went to Chicago yesterday to make arrangements for the showing there of the motion picture "Ramona."

Stuart Walker brought his Portmanteau Theatre back to New York yesterday from a six weeks' tour of the Middle West. The last performance was given before the faculty and students of Amherst College and on that occasion Mr. Walker presented for the first time an original Japanese legend play in three acts, entitled "The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree."

SHOW MARINES UNDER FIRE.

Men Who Fought in Haiti to See Themselves as Others Saw Them.

The first showing of motion pictures of the United States Marines under fire in Haiti tomorrow afternoon at the Candler Theatre will be attended by many officers and men of both arms of the service. Requests for more than 100 seats have been received from officers at Governors Island, while detachments of enlisted men of the Marine Corps from the battleships Wyoming, New York, Arkansas, and Texas will march to the theatre from the East Twentythird Street pier.

Some of these men were members of the expedition which forms the subject of the film and will thus have an opportunity of seeing themselves under fire. The picture is said to furnish a vivid proof of the splendid bravery of the marines on their last expedition into Haiti.

THE TEMPLE of THE MOTION PICTURE
TO-DAY EVERY DAY
CONTINUOUS FROM NOON
RIALTO
BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.
UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF S. L. ROTHAPFEL
NOW OPEN IN GLORIOUS GLITTERING GLADNESS

"An audience accustomed to every playhouse luxury found a series of surprises in the beauties and conveniences of the Rialto." —N. Y. HERALD.
"With the peal of the grand organ, the fanfare of the orchestra, and the flash of thousands of iridescent lights, a new palace of polite pleasure for thousands is born tonight." —N. Y. TIMES.
"The beauty of the theatre itself was more like the opening of the opera than of a 'movie'!" —N. Y. PRESS.
"The Rialto is not only comparable in luxury to any other of the New York playhouses, but it also presents various features which make it unique among all." —N. Y. WORLD.
"The new Rialto is a veritable triumph. It is class all the way through. It proved to be staggering in its splendor." —N. Y. AMERICAN.
"The Rialto took on more the appearance of a night at the opera than it did the interior of a motion picture theatre." —TELEGRAPH.
"Beautiful and dignified. Probably the most beautiful playhouse in the city." —N. Y. TRIBUNE.
"I wish some of the regular theatres were as handsome, dignified and soothing to the eye." —GLOBE.
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Prices 15-25-50c. No higher.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune.
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
Shakespeare's Tercentenary Festival
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2
IN AID OF THE RED CROSS, with Sir Herbert Tree as Macbeth (with Constance Collier); as Falstaff; as Richard II (with Lyn Harding); as Malvolio in "Twelfth Night" (with Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Edith Wynne Matthison), and Laurette Taylor, Anna Fitziu, Hugh Allen and David Higham. Good seats still available.
TONIGHT AT 8. LAST 8 TIMES.
Tree in Henry VIII.
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15, Sharp Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON / DONALD BRIAN / JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy,
SYBIL
GEO. COHAN'S THEA. B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Mitzi "Melodies that haunt the memory for hours." —Mail.
In "Pom-Pom"
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
HIT THE CINDERELLA MAN AT THE HUDSON
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings $ 20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece
JUSTICE
CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
3RD BIG MONTH | ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY.
The Melody of Youth
CENTURY THEATRE, West 62d Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15
Shakspere's Comedy-Fantasy
THE TEMPEST
with a notable cast: Louis Calvert, Walter Hampden, Geo. Hassell, Henry Stanford, Edie Morgan, Frank Westerton, Frank Esmelton, Cecil Yapp, Arthur Grenville, Reg. Barlow, and Jane Grey Fania Marinoff.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.
The Boomerang
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY
Theatre Francais 19 West 44th St. Phone Bryant 9050. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
This Season's Gala Farewell Week
SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAM.
Tonight, Tues. Night, & Fri. Mat. — Mon Ami Teddy, with Edgar Becman & Yvonne Garrick.
Wed. & Thurs. Eve. & Thur. Mat. — L'Engrenage, E. Brieux's Masterpiece.
Saturday Matinee — "La Petite Choclatiere" with Lillian Greuze.
Sat. Night Gala Farewell Night — "La Petite Choclatiere." With all the Artists and number of additional acts.
Hippodrome
Mgt. Charles Dillingham.
—EASTER JOY—
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to May30th
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Sunday, 8:15—Farewell John McCormack.
44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Bryant 7293. | Twice Daily (Incl. Sund.) 2 & 8 sharp
CLUNE'S CINEMA DRAMA RAMONA THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES
BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway and 41st St.
JOHN BARRYMORE —in— "THE RED WIDOW."
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Wed. Eve. "Narcisse," "Soleil de Nuit," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Cleopatre," with MM. Nijinsky, Massin, Bolm, Gavrilioff, Zverew; Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova.
Thurs. "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," "Scheherazade" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova, Wasilewska, Bewicke; MM. Massin, Bolm, Idzikowski, Cecchetti.
Fri. "Petrouchka," "La Princesse Enchantee," "Les Sylphides," "Prince Igor" with Mmes. Lopokova, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska, Sokolova; MM. Massin, Bolm, Garrioff.
Sat. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Carnaval" with MM. Nijinsky, Massin, Bolm, Gavrilioff, Idzikowski, Cecchetti; Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska, Sokolova.
Sat. Eve. "Les Sylphides," "La Princesse Enchantee," "Soleil de Nuit," "Scheherazade" with MM. Nijinsky, Massin, Gavrilioff, Zverew; Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska, Sokolova, Bewicke.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1916.

LET US HAVE THE ARMY LAW.

The proposal of Mr. MANN of Illinois that the Senate Military bill shall be taken up in the House of Representatives and voted upon without the formality of the appointment of a conference committee would have been received without suspicion of its motive if Mr. MANN had not lately placed himself in such an unenviable light before the country. The perils of the hour are, indeed, great enough to justify the House in the sacrifice of its prerogative, which would be almost without precedent in the case of a bill carrying as large appropriations of public money as this. There is no doubt that every day of delay in the passage of an adequate military bill tends to increase the feeling of unrest throughout the country. It is possible, however, that an attempt to force a vote on the Senate's bill in the House might lead to further delay. The regular course of action, if promptly taken, might bring about the desired result more quickly. The Army bill should be law and in force within three days. The preliminaries of the proposed federalization of the organized militia should be put in operation. Practical action should be taken in regard to the formation of a body of Federal volunteers in every State. Steps should be taken to increase the supply of munitions. The regular army should be gathering in recruits by improved methods.

If Mr. MANN's plan meets the approval of the Representatives and its adoption will hasten action on the bill its value will be recognized and its author will receive the credit that is due to him. But if it is only another scheme to delay action it should be ignored and the regular form of procedure adhered to.

WHAT GERMANY RISKS.

Convinced that a considerable part of the English people in the early days of August, 1914, were opposed to war with Germany, Dr. BERNHARD DERNBURG admitted that it was a blunder, though probably not a crime, for the Imperial Government to pursue a course that compelled all loyal Englishmen to unite in support of their Government when war was declared. In its reply to the President's last word in the submarine controversy Germany has the opportunity to repeat that blunder or to avoid it.

There are many naturalized Americans or born Americans of the German race who have given their sympathies to Germany in this war. That friendship and support might be of even greater value after the war, when it could be manifested in many ways less culpable than the methods some German-Americans have adopted during the continuance of hostilities. Yet should Germany refuse compliance with our demands and persist in lawlessness until a rupture of relations was followed by war, she would drive every man of the German race in this country to declare himself either for Germany or for the United States. This nation, said ABRAHAM LINCOLN, cannot endure half slave and half free. It neither could nor would remain one-tenth or one-twentieth Prussian after war began. The greater part of those who have sworn allegiance to our Government would support it. All who did not, for their own comfort and the free indulgence of their preferences, would be compelled to go elsewhere. After the war Germany would find that she had no friends in this country.

Many costly ships belonging to the great German navigation companies are in our harbors. In war they would be taken for our use—not by confiscation, for we have given them asylum, but to be paid for after the war. But, much as she might need money, Germany's direst need then would be of means to rebuild her ruined and prostrate sea trade. Her rivals will be leagued against her, perhaps, and she would be without the vast commercial fleets that have made Hamburg and Bremen busy and rich cities. She would be in sorry plight, and precious years would be lost before she could begin to fight for her vanished commerce. The loss of her ships, though, would be but one item in a dolefully long account. If the men of the Admiralty have no head for figures, Dr. DERNBURG can tell them what it will mean for Germany if at the end of the war she finds herself without a friend on earth save the weak nations that will have shared her defeat.

Senator HUSTING is right. If Germany's friends in America want this country kept out of the European war they should address their prayers and protests to Count VON BERNSTORFF or to VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG. No American, no Senator at Washington, wants war with Germany. Our Government is doing its utmost to avoid war. But, as Senator HUSTING wrote in his reply to Mr. FREDERICK PABST and his fellow-sympathizers with Germany, "War can best be avoided by wrong "yielding to right, not by right yielding to wrong." There was a world of wisdom, and of prudence, too, in the Senator's concluding admonition: "Would further suggest that you wire "the Ambassador that all Americans, "regardless of their ancestry or sympathies, stand solidly back of the "Government in this crisis."

A COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Even with new army and navy laws in force, and work going forward actively for the reorganization of both branches of the service, with a General Staff formed for the navy, and the Consulting Board, appointed by Secretary DANIELS, busily employed, a Council of National Defense will be needed. Such a body, properly constituted, could report and recommend to the President a continuous constructive policy of preparedness for defense.

Every other large country has a council of defense, or the equivalent for one, and recognition of the need of such a body in this country is now general. It is hoped and expected in Washington that a Council of Defense will be formed in the immediate future, either by act of Congress or by Executive order. It would not supersede the General Board of the navy or its Consulting Board, or the General Staff of the navy, if one is formed, or that of the army, nor would it interfere in any way with the work of the military and naval committees of Congress. On the contrary, it would tend to simplify the labors of all of these, and to lend to each a helpful influence. It would permanently standardize the work of military and naval preparation, and coordinate all the agencies employed in that work. The mere details of its organization are matters for experts to consider, but such a body, accountable to the President, and reporting directly to him, would naturally include in its membership the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, an officer of the army, an officer of the navy, an expert on military equipment, and experts, also, on transportation and communication, trade, and finance, to be appointed by the President. It is the general opinion that the Chairmen of the Military and Naval Committees of both houses of Congress should also be members of this council, as well as the Chairmen of the two appropriation committees, although some authorities feel that the legislative and administrative branches could not be thus combined without causing confusion.

With the need of stronger defenses emphasized every day, almost every hour, it is desirable that there should be as little delay as possible in the establishment of this essential agency of preparedness. It will cost little. The salaries of a secretary and a few clerks and stenographers, the price of some stationery, the traveling expenses and pay (at a modest sum per day) of the citizens on the council who are not otherwise employed in the Government service, would be practically its only expenses. In his letter, printed on this page of THE TIMES this morning, Professor ALFRED L. P. DENNIS, who has given much time to the practical study of the preparedness question, discusses the powers and responsibilities of a Council of National Defense in an illuminative way.

THE SEAMEN'S LAW AGAIN.

More foreign trade is done at New York than at any other port, and yet less is heard of the inconveniences of the seamen's law here than elsewhere. The reason is that the commerce here is mostly foreign or coastwise. Not for that reason is this port to continue scatheless. The sea lawyers have discovered that the Coney Island business is outside harbor limits, and therefore is foreign, so far as the law goes, although so domestic in its essential nature. The Commerce Department is to have a hearing next Wednesday on this fine point. It already has ruled that it has no authority to suspend the law or to dispense from its requirements—although once it scolded shipowners for not assuming that the law would be made tolerable by its administration—but there may be an alternative.

New York Harbor might be extended to a line from the Highlands through Scotland Lightship to Rockaway. That would allow the excursions to Coney Island and Rockaway and many New Jersey towns to take themselves out from the law, which must apply if the harbor ends at the Narrows. Even the law recognizes the distinction between ocean-going vessels and those plying on rivers and within harbors, but the approach of the outing season calls attention to the fact that the New York excursion boats are technically ocean craft, whose crews must be 40 per cent. certificated able seamen. There has been lamentable loss of life aboard such vessels, but it has not been of a sort that requires able seamen as a safeguard. The wooden boats have mostly disappeared, and the overcrowding is now controlled without the assistance of the seamen's law.

There is a curious contrast between the assumed popularity of the law and the universal effort to escape from its provisions. Its chief accomplishments to date have been the throwing to aliens of jobs designed for Americans and of obstructing trade by the nonappearance of Americans for the jobs provided. There are 107,000,000 tons of freight awaiting movement on the lakes, and it is not clear how many certificated able seamen are obtainable. During the Winter the railways have been able to move only 80,000,000 bushels of 358,000,000 bushels of grain which have awaited vessel room, only to be confronted with the requirements of the seamen's law. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the American railways will have no grudge against the law if it brings them a windfall which the American seamen have despised.

They need it, for the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered them to drop their steamship connections, and there has been a report that Canada would remove "Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians" from the crews of lake steamships by hundreds, and thus disorganize traffic. Fortunately, Ottawa yesterday formally denied this report, and it is not necessary that Americans only should man the lake boats. It is only another revelation of what a fraud the seamen's law is as respects its benefits to Americans at sea.

WHERE WERE THE AMERICANS?

The Republican explanation of the vote for HENRY FORD in the Nebraska Republican primaries is that the German-Americans, mostly Republicans in Nebraska, boosted the car of peace. Senator CUMMINS, embargoist, approver of the Gore resolution, surrenderer of American rights, kootooer to the German vote, is a little ahead of Mr. FORD at present, but the pair have run about neck and neck. If the German-Americans voted for FORD, who voted for CUMMINS? Where are the Iowa Republican Americans, if any there be? Are they the men who voted in the dark for HUGHES, whose opinions about foreign policy nobody knows?

CUMMINS, FORD, SHERMAN, LA FOLLETTE: spirited and vigorous statesmen these!

WHY HE WAS BEATEN.

At last accounts Mr. BRYAN was rolling rapidly from sixth to seventh place among the Democratic candidates for delegates at large from Nebraska, of whom only four can be elected. He has beaten himself. It was not the intention of the Democratic leaders in his State, whom he assailed so intemperately, that he should be defeated. On account of his distinction he was to be allowed to go to St. Louis and make trouble after his wont. The names of but three candidates were on the ticket in opposition to his own. He was to be spared. It was the general expectation that he would be. But the Nebraska Democrats could not stand his long disloyalty to the Administration, his attacks on old friends, his attempted mastery of the Democratic Party in his State.

This self-slaughter of the Nebraska idol is worth looking at. He made a round hundred of speeches. He carpeted the State with signed letters. He covered it with copies of The Commoner. For once that had an influence. Take a few chips from that entire and perfect argyrolite:

> His [Mr. WILSON'S] speeches indicate that he is actually considering a state of war in which the United States would be the aggressor. His only sources of information were a metropolitan press, subservient to big business and "navy" leagues, "defense" leagues, and "security" leagues officered by representatives of big business.
>
> He is joy-riding with the jingoes, and is applauded by grand-standers whose voices are unfamiliar to Democratic ears.
>
> He is following the devious ways pointed out by the big papers which voice the wishes of the munition manufacturers.

And so on. The April Commoner was bland to Mr. WILSON. Mr. BRYAN changed his tune; but it was too late. He had been doing all he could to injure Mr. WILSON. If he were a delegate at St. Louis he would labor to that end. Brother CHARLES, his candidate for Governor, the publisher of his Commoner, had declined to sign Mr. WILSON'S nomination papers. Brother CHARLES said on the stump that Brother WILLIAM left the Cabinet because he "could not deal sym-"pathetically with the views of the "President." In short, the Bryan campaign, aside from its local irritations, was felt to be an anti-Wilson campaign. It was BRYAN against WILSON. The Nebraska Democrats turned against the favorite at last, because he had turned against the Democratic President and against the United States. A just and long-deserved punishment.

For any American with political aspiration there could be no more degrading and ignoble surrender, no more fatal mistake, than that of Governor COLQUITT of Texas, now exposed by our neighbor The World, when he begged the organized German plotters here not to give their support to HENRY, his opponent in the Senatorial contest, a man who had advocated a munitions embargo merely as a sop to the German voter, but to support him, COLQUITT, a sincere, devoted friend of the German cause. What is this week a mere contemptible bidding for votes may become sedition next week, and be called by a graver name with more serious consequences the week after. It is the Colquitts who, to the extent of their example and influence, are a menace to peace, for it is Germany's exaggerated idea of the importance of that element here that encourages her to treat our protests lightly. The present low estate of W. J. BRYAN ought to be a sufficient warning to those who would barter their country's honor for political support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Such Men Exist Everywhere.

An eminent American surgeon who made, some years ago, a tour of the European capitals, was asked on his return how, in his opinion, the foreign hospitals and the general state of medicine abroad compared with like developments in the United States. He replied that, as a rule, the European hospitals were not as modern or as well equipped as those of this country, and that our own doctors had about as much to teach their foreign colleagues as to learn from them. Then he added: "But it is only in the United States that a man who wears a copper or iron ring for rheumatism can attain a seat on a Supreme Court bench."

The eminent surgeon was probably wrong, human minds being everywhere capable of combining sense with folly, and wisdom with ignorance or superstition, in about the same absurd but familiar manner. Almost certainly wrong, too, was his implication that a man who wore an iron or copper ring to cure or prevent rheumatism was thereby proved incompetent to administer justice as the law knows it. The story is recalled to memory, however, as relevant to the decision of a Chicago Judge that BACON, and not SHAKESPEARE, wrote the plays which by common consent are held to be the crowning flower of the world's literature.

As a manifestation of intelligence and judgment, this decision, of course, is on an exact level with wearing a rheumatism ring. Wonder, therefore, unites with irritation in suggesting that a Judge who accepts as valid the Baconian arguments is strangely out of place as a member of any judiciary body, and could not become one in any other country than this. But wonder and irritation are not trustworthy counselors. Judge TUTHILL is a man of good repute and some achievement. He passes easily enough in Chicago as both literate and sane. Presumably he would do so anywhere. In cherishing one pet delusion he differs from only a minute minority of his fellow-humans, and if it be only one delusion that he mistakes for reality the majority of us should look at him with envious respect. That he is quite mad in this compartment of his brain tells nothing or next to nothing about the others, and the fact is far from warranting the assumption as to the state of his mind as a whole which certain hasty and unkind critics are making.

Apart as Far as the Poles.

One of our correspondents compares and declares to be of the same type SCHILLER, the waiter who for almost a whole day commanded the steamer Matoppo, and VOIGHT, the cobbler who immortalized his name by seizing the Town Hall of Köpenick and looting its treasury. As a matter of fact, the two episodes are alike in only one respect—both were funny, though each was the deed of a thief.

The cobbler was by far the abler of the two men, for his plan was thoroughly well thought out and his expectations of success were not unreasonable, since they were based on the well-known fact that in Germany the respect of civilians for the military uniform, and that of the private for the officer, are profound, and the habit of unquestioning obedience to authority has been raised to the dignity of being a national virtue. VOIGHT looked like an army officer, and, thanks to his own experiences as a soldier, he could act enough like one to make almost inevitable the docility with which his orders were received and obeyed by the judiciously selected persons to whom they were addressed.

SCHILLER, on the other hand, started on his adventure with the probabilities all against him. Indeed, with more sense than he possessed, he would have assumed that the capture of the steamer was impossible and would not have thought of undertaking it. For him success depended on his finding himself by chance on an English ship with officers and crew every man of whom could be cowed by a brandished pistol. He had the amazing luck to do it!

When one thinks of what would have happened to SCHILLER on an English ship—or on any ship, for that matter—in days not very remote, one can realize how different he was from the "Hauptmann von Köpenick," and also how different were those whom VOIGHT deceived and made ridiculous from those whom SCHILLER put so very thoroughly on the defensive as regards their employers and the general public.

Congressman Mann's Remark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Representative Mann owes an apology to the citizens of this country for the remark attributed to him, as above all men, a representative of a populous State in our Congress should be chary of raising a religious or racial issue in any crisis involving the welfare of his country.

EDWIN V. WESCOTT.
New Rochelle, April 20, 1916.

THE AWAKENING.

Safe in a sacred corner of my heart,
From lesser loves set reverently apart,
I shrined an image. In that holy place
I rendered homage. There I sought for grace
Of mind and soul, and sweet companionship.
I did not see the sneer upon the lip
Of this, my idol, for the light was dim,
And mine own blindness further shielded him.

But, one dread day, that shadowed, holy spot
Was filled with light, although I sought it not,
And, lo, the image I had found so fair
Quickened to life, and laughed, and mocked me there!
The garland I had placed upon his head
He tossed away; the altar fires I fed
So tenderly he scattered far and wide,
And all love's offerings he brushed aside.
Since when, alas, I grieve! But not alone
That my rare marble proved to be but stone;
I sorrow more that I was forced to see
The common clay he would not hide from me!

BEATRICE BARRY.

DUPLICATE SCHOOL PLAN

Will Permit Two Groups of Children to Benefit from One Building.

New York, April 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

City Superintendent Maxwell in his annual report, as you announce, recommends that the Board of Estimate be urged to grant immediately $10,000,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings to the end that, as soon as possible, all children of elementary school age may have adequate accommodations between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. He also recommends that high schools, vocational schools, and a new building for the New York Training School be built at once and that further moneys be demanded for teachers' salaries and the like.

His scheme would call for the expenditure of more than $40,000,000 before all children of elementary school age would be accommodated, and even then the old buildings of the city would remain in their ancient state, without auditoriums, playgrounds, or workshops. Ten thousand dollars would not provide accommodation, on the traditional plan of furnishing a reserved seat for each child, for half the children now on part time.

It is now impossible for the Board of Estimate, under the law and the Constitution, even if it approved Superintendent Maxwell's ideas, to furnish the funds necessary to carry them out. The Legislature has just made legally compulsory the pay-as-you-go plan, which the Mitchel administration, under pressure from the bankers, initiated. By that plan the $40,000,000 and over which Superintendent Maxwell would have the Board of Education demand from the Board of Estimate, under threat of a referendum vote, must, in the main, be made part of the tax budget, to be paid when spent. No longer can the money be raised by the easy method of issuing fifty-year bonds which another generation must redeem. But under the Constitution the tax rate for all purposes except interest and sinking fund on the city debt cannot exceed 2 per cent. Already, despite the great economies effected this year in the budget for schools as well as for other departments, the budget is so high that to add $40,000,000 for schools would bring the total dangerously near the constitutional maximum; while to add a few millions for new hospitals, charitable institutions, parks, courts, fire stations, and the like—some of which must certainly be provided—would put the total across the constitutional line.

Under these circumstances the abandonment of the old-fashioned plan of trying to give each child a reserved seat which it would occupy about four hours a day was as essential as it was businesslike. And this the Board of Education has recognized. At recent meetings it has asked the Board of Estimate for about $4,750,000 to be spent on new sites and buildings and on alterations and equipment of old buildings, all to be occupied, when finished, by duplicate school organizations in which two sets of children will occupy the same seats in succession during the day and will use, when not in the classroom, auditoriums, playgrounds, libraries, and shops, thus enjoying a work-study-and-play curriculum. Then every child in these schools can have a full school day and even a lengthened school day between 8:30 and 4:30.

This duplicate-school plan was approved this month by a unanimous vote of the Board of Superintendents and by the Board of Education, with one dissenting vote, after the Superintendents had gone over with me, as Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, in conferences during three days, the scheme of reconstruction of the thirty-five additional schools in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx, which we hope to have ready next Autumn. Altogether, before the end of the year, about fifty schools should be operating on the duplicate-school, work-study-and-play system.

The needs of fast-growing districts cannot be met by the remodeling of old buildings. Some districts have no old buildings to remodel. New construction must be undertaken. So the money for several new buildings—all to be equipped for the duplicate-school organization—is included in the Board of Education's request which is now before the Board of Estimate.

Having effected the large economy of doubly utilizing each school building, the Board of Education can reasonably urge that the Board of Estimate cooperate with it in the swift elimination of part time, though the total cost of winning that long-pursued goal will be probably not less than $12,000,000, and may reach $16,000,000. We shall develop the plans for reconstruction and new construction as rapidly as possible, and present our requests. Not until we have done so and have been unreasonably denied need we entertain the project of a referendum vote. I am assured that the Mayor and the Controller share our ambition to signalize their term of office by ridding the city of the long-standing disgrace of part time.

The high school problem is distinct. No solution of it, satisfactory to all interests, has yet been evolved. But if we can give to every boy and girl in the grammar schools, within the next two or three years, a modernized schooling in a modernized structure, and that without overstraining the city's resources, we shall confer a lasting benefit on children, parents, and taxpayers alike.

JOHN MARTIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training.

A Camp for Citizens of New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably a good many citizens of New York State are not aware that a State Camp for men and boys over fifteen has been held in New York for the last three years and arrangements are under way for a fourth year. This camp is handled by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse and is designed to give a month of instructive and directed recreation to any citizen of the State who wants to learn something of forestry and woodcraft. It is not merely an outing, but is managed on rather a strict system and the men who go hear lectures by experts in various lines and take regular field excursions for the study of the material which has been discussed in the lectures. Lots of plain, rough woods fare is served. Good equipment of tentage, canoes, &c., is available and to the man who is tired of an aimless month of vacation spent in the woods it offers an ideal change. Not the least advantage of such a month's outing is the training which a man receives in caring for himself in the open.

For the first two years the camp was held on Hoel Pond, in the Adirondacks, and last year it was held on Barber's Point, Cranberry Lake, in connection with the Summer Camp of the Sophomore Class of the College of Forestry. It is planned to occupy the latter camp site this coming year. No charge whatever is made for the instructional work, since the college authorities interpret the work of the camp as a part of the general educational work of the institution.

S. W. ALLEN.
Syracuse, April 20, 1916.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE BAR.

The Chicago Case Condemned as a Misuse of the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Tuthill's decision that Francis Bacon was the author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare has added to the gayety of the nation. Upon the conclusion reached by the sapient Judge I do not care to comment. No one acquainted with the evidence upon the subject will stop to argue the point with the Baconites. Judge Tuthill's anxious desire to follow in Dogberry's footsteps should be respected, and he will be written down accordingly. But the gross impropriety of the whole proceeding seems to have escaped observation. It is impossible that any actual, justiciable controversy could have involved a determination of the question that Judge Tuthill has assumed to decide.

It was an altogether fictitious and made-up case that was brought before him, and the suspicion is justified that the so-called suit was brought in his court because his vagaries upon the subject were known and his decision predictable.

Decent professional opinion must discountenance such a travesty. The Judge and the lawyers concerned deserve the severest censure. A Judge having proper respect for his office would have dismissed the case with a stinging admonition to counsel.

If our courts may be used in the fashion tolerated by this Chicago jurist, Bumble's characterization of the law is well deserved.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT.
New York, April 23, 1916.

THE WITTENBERG REPORT.

Does Not Agree with What Is Known of Doctors and Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some days I have been watching your page to see whether or not exception had been taken to the so-called Wittenberg report, upon which editorial comment has been made.

At the outset allow me to say I am a naturalized American, and possibly, because I was born in England, intensely in sympathy with the Entente. The Wittenberg report is unfortunate in many details, especially since it was given widespread publication, with the idea doubtless of portraying more German atrocities.

Is it compatible with what we know of German discipline to believe German doctors deliberately ran away? If they were ordered to leave the case is modified, but having been detailed for duty at a certain point, do you imagine they would dare disobey orders?

The record made by nurses and doctors in this war makes one quite skeptical of cowardice as outlined in the Wittenberg report. Is that phase of the report compatible with what we know of the work, self-sacrifice, and in all too many cases the lives given by physicians when there was need of them? Can you point to many instances where doctors, irrespective of color, race, or creed, have slunk away because there was danger to themselves?

Is the story of filth, vermin, decayed food, no sanitation compatible with the death rate given? Recall that it was stated that from among 15,000 soldiers there were 60 deaths over a period of five months. Do not these figures give us approximately a death rate of about 10 per thousand a year? To how many cities in the world can you point where the death rate is so low?

The publication of such a report hurts a bit, because it doesn't seem fair, and we do like to think that England has been playing the game as any good sportsman should.

Rochester, N. Y., April 21, 1916. N. G. O.

Colonel Roosevelt's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is heartening to note the attention Mr. Mann is receiving since his un-American stand on the last note to Germany. Unhappily partisanship seems not to be confined to the less illustrious, but to extend to men greater and more famous than Mr. Mann. Witness Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on that same note. He puts it in the form of a dilemma. If the note accomplishes its purpose, it would have done so fourteen months ago, and the lives of many women, children, and other noncombatants would have been saved. If it does not accomplish its purpose, we are to remember that a note like the strict accountability note is unpardonable unless backed by deeds to make good the words. Thus the President is foredoomed to lose, whatever the outcome.

In times of stress like these it might be thought that all men, no matter what their political beliefs, would stand by the President whenever they honestly could, and that they would not seek to embarrass him by carping criticism. There is one ex-President in this country who acts on that basis, and no one questions the quality of his patriotism for so acting. But that is another story.

The time is out of joint: Oh cursed spite
That I'm not President to set it right.

G. SIDNEY LEACH.
Livingston, N. J., April 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Thursday last was published an interview with Mr. Roosevelt, entitled, "President Wanting." For the sake of argument, let us concede that all he claims is true. Mr. Wilson is our President, duly elected by the people and unless removed by death is to remain so until the end of his term. This is not a time to cast reflections on him as to what he has done, or what he has not done, or to recall any action that might detract from the full support of the American public. If Mr. Roosevelt had the proper American spirit and the best American interests at heart, he would refrain from such attacks. I am not an admirer of Mr. Wilson, but he is our President, and therefore needs our hearty support regardless of politics.

A ROOSEVELT ELECTOR.
New York, April 22, 1916.

Getting In and Out of Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If two years in Northern Mexico and Southwestern Texas are sufficient to give a man any knowledge of the Mexican people, I think I know their character fairly well and venture to say that the United States troops now there will find it more difficult to leave Mexico than it was to enter. This so-called "punitive expedition" will before long be followed by our whole ridiculously small army, and the illustrious National Guard will have a chance to taste of such a war as they never dreamed of, for every Mexican faction will unite against us. I firmly believe that the troops across the border are being led into a trap deliberately by Carranza. If our men could only meet them in an open fight, I know that one American could answer for five Mexicans. But that will not be the Mexican method; they will fight from ambush. Any American having a notion that we would have a walkover has another guess coming. Within six months you will see 500,000 men in Mexico, and it will be a good five years before they will return.

We had better get busy, for when the European war is over we must clean house down there or England, France, and Germany will.

H. S.
Marlborough, N. Y., April 16, 1916.

A Plattsburg for Long Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to the public to know that a military camp should be established on Long Island somewhere. Such a camp could accommodate young men from Long Island and New York. Most of the young men in this vicinity would like to attend a training camp, but Plattsburg is too far for the majority of them to go.

WILLIAM F. HOUSTON.
Patchogue, L. I., April 21, 1916.

A NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL.

The Officials to Determine and Carry Out a Permanent and Non-partisan Policy.

By ALFRED L. P. DENNIS,
Professor of History, University of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., April 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your continued support for the demand of a council of national policy or defense is already a matter of record. Yet it may be that, with regard to all the various schemes which have been produced, the constitutional aspects have not been sufficiently discussed. I take it that most people are united in the hope that a council of national policy will be established soon, particularly as the whole question of "preparedness" threatens to smirch our politics; therefore the composition and purposes of such a council are the chief questions at present. The issue in its essence is wholly non-partisan. It would be a pity if doubts as to the membership, purposes, and powers of a council should endanger its establishment as a working body, and I therefore write at the risk of repeating what has already been said.

The first consideration is the proper power of the Executive in matters of foreign policy, and it is wise to try to look ahead for ten years or more. The State Department is our first regular instrument in international matters, and the administration of the day would naturally be represented on a council of national policy by the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy. The Secretary of State as Chairman would be interested chiefly in questions relating to peace. His work would be assisted by an additional representative of the department, who might act as Secretary of the council. Secondly, professional students of both army and navy belong on this board, and it is essential that there should be better cooperation between the best officers of both branches of our service. Our officers are right in saying that if they are to be called on to do the work they must have the way and the right to express properly their opinions in order to give in a council of national policy the essential weight of their experience in professional questions.

Already the Naval Consulting Board has provided a means to place the best civilian information at the disposal of the authorities. The engineering societies by their industrial census, which is going to touch many of us, are launching a splendid work with the special support of the President. The proposed Tariff Commission may give us as a nation the information and the power to meet new economic questions when the time comes for peace. The Federal Reserve Bank has already given us the best financial advice of the country. It is, therefore, important that a council of defense should include representatives of national life in the fields which will be most affected, whether for war or for peace. Equipment, communications, (by land, sea, and air,) and trade and finance are all so closely knit in this national matter that each has a right to be included in such a council.

It is, of course, open for consideration at Washington whether the Chairmen of the various Congressional Committees which are influential in such matters should be members. In any case, it would be essential that they should be informed closely, not only as to matters which would come before their own particular committees, but also as to the relationship of the various questions which would be subject to study. Such a council would report directly to the President, and the full responsibility for the adoption of its recommendations would remain with the Executive, although it might provide a convenient way of ordinary consultation between the various parts of our Government. It should have the best powers of acquiring information. There would be no purpose in setting up a paper council on "preparedness" which might unfairly suggest that there had not been adequate co-operation and correlation between the various departments.

In any case a working board should be fairly small and representative. No one should have a vote who is not a thoroughly responsible agent, and political, military, and industrial elements should be included in order to be able to bring every important force to bear, for this is the chief way in which any council of national policy can be of service in years to come. It should be composed, empowered, and planned to provide us with the best means of historical, permanent, and constructive information regarding questions which are vital to the nation.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

VIRGINIAN WAR VIEWS.

People Uphold President, but Want Firm Action on Submarine Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The large majority of voters in Virginia are for Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Party. Most of us have inherited adherence to that party from our fathers and grandfathers, and favor Mr. Wilson for his own sterling qualities. We believe in the basic principles of Democracy laid down by its mightiest exponent, Thomas Jefferson, and we are trusting the President to uphold them. We realize the fearful responsibilities laid on his shoulders, and would lighten them if we could.

We have waited—long, patiently, loyally, trustingly, expectantly, for him and his Cabinet to take some action on the wretched submarine policy of Germany, and our patience has been led almost to the breaking point. There are many of us who feel that our Government must act now on the Sussex issue, and stop writing notes and taking promises from the German Government, promises that all the world knows are made to be broken, in order to gain time; promises that have made our Government the laughing stock of the world; promises that insult our intelligence as well as our forbearance. I think I can speak for a great number of men who feel that they cannot longer support a waiting policy, no matter under whose administration.

It begins to seem that we, as a nation, have grown fat and lazy; that we are caring more for material things of this life than for the things that endure; or else that we dare not take a stand for what every man knows is right and just. We need some Patrick Henrys to stir us to the depths that we undoubtedly possess, and some Washingtons and Lincolns to keep us on the right course. Has there been a weakening of our moral stamina? Do we hesitate morally as well as physically? Let the average man speak what he thinks and feels, so that our legislators may know what we want.

That wise man, St. Paul, wrote, "Live peaceably with all men, as much as lieth in you," and does not that apply to nations as well as to individuals, and have we not carried out that precept to the last degree?

When we contemplate the deeds of our forefathers who established the name we now bear, and when we further contemplate the sorry and pathetic figure we now make in the eyes of the civilized world, friends and foes alike, we hang our heads in shame. May the time soon come when we can lift them, and look any nation squarely in the face, conscious of our moral power, and of our willingness and ability to act, when Justice demands.

BURNLEY LANKFORD.
Norfolk, Va., April 15, 1916.

A Camper's Plea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has walked and camped during the last thirty years in the territory now known as the Palisades Interstate Park, I wish to protest against the order recently promulgated by the Commissioners refusing campers permission to camp below Alpine Landing. There were thousands of people last year who enjoyed the beauties of this grand natural park, camping on the land between Fort Lee and Alpine, due to its nearness to New York City, who will feel the lack of a camping place this year. Their only recreation during the Summer months is the week-end camp, or, if they are fortunate enough to get a vacation, a week or two spent in this delightfully secluded place camping.

If the rule was brought about by the vandalism or misbehavior of a few let the Commissioners make more stringent rules regarding campers, but do not let the misdeeds of a few spoil the pleasure of thousands. The Commissioners are to be congratulated on the splendid work they are doing in preserving the park, but I think I voice the feeling of thousands who have benefited by their little week-end jaunts with nature in this delightful spot, in protesting against this new regulation.

PERCIVAL ERNEST.
New York, April 20, 1916.

A Caretaker's Position.

The Charity Organization Society of Yonkers wishes to secure a care-taker's position for a family where the wage-earner is blind, but active and energetic, and possessed of a considerable degree of ability. The wife and older child will do the janitor's work. They have for years held similar positions in New York City, and they have been in Yonkers but a short time.

This is an opportunity to get good service, and to perform a charitable deed at the same time. Address, 32 Palisade Avenue, telephone 1877, Yonkers.

PETERSBURG BATTLEFIELDS

The Famous Crater and Other Landmarks May Soon Disappear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A visit to the famous crater and battlefields about Petersburg makes one wonder why this important and highly dramatic scene of the civil war's end has never been purchased by the Government.

The land companies and farmers have already demolished a number of old forts and war landmarks, and in a few years the crater itself, in which so many thousands of lives were lost, will be leveled off in all probability. I visited the ground yesterday and found that Mr. Griffith's house, near the crater, is still standing, and a descendant, a Miss Griffith, let us see the crater and a small hut containing old relics.

I saw here and there small monuments of Pennsylvania regiments, who, after the explosion of July 30, 1864, held the crater for a short time against the charge of General Mahone, and then retreated.

In the crater are growing pine trees and elms enriched by the blood of 5,000 soldiers of both sides. Under one high mound lie the bones of 250 soldiers, and under another 400. The crater is still a deep hollow, a sacred valley of death. Surely the United States Government should buy the land, say at least 200 acres about it, and establish a Federal Park, as at Gettysburg or Andersonville and many other battlegrounds.

The Confederates have no monuments at the crater, but have concentrated their gifts upon old Blandford Church, about a mile nearer to Petersburg. This is now fitted with windows of very beautiful Tiffany glass given by each State which seceded. But the grounds about need improvement.

JOHN SEYMOUR WOOD.
Norfolk, Va., April 21, 1916.

The German Press Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Cincinnati Freie Presse is quoted in your issue of April 20 as saying that the President's attitude toward the present German situation "proves that he is looking for a pretext for a break with Germany."

Does this editorial writer's keen American patriotism not recognize an ample pretext in each of the several hundred American lives which have been lost through German submarine activity? Quoting further:

> If the step which the President has taken should lead to war with Germany, it would be a war which the great majority of American people does not want.

If he is correct in this statement then we have erred in classifying alien squatters as loyal citizens.

He further describes this war as one "for England's, but not for our interests." To the interest of which country (America or Germany) does his possessive pronoun refer?

In conclusion, he truly says that it would not be such a war as "would find an honorable place in the world's history." No war in which the present German methods are employed could find such a place!

M. J. VERDERY, JR.
Pittsfield, Mass., April 21, 1916.

Telephones for Safety First.

*To the Editor of The New York

FEW FINE FRILLS IN EASTER PARADE

Fifth Av. Throng Wore Raincoats Instead of the Usual Furbelows.

SUPER-HIGH SHOES THE FAD

Imposing Ecclesiastical Services in Catholic and Episcopal Cathedrals.

The weatherman's prophecies of "rain or snow" on Easter Day, and the dark, gloomy clouds threatening a cloudburst every moment yesterday noon, took most of the color out of the annual Easter promenade up and down Fifth Avenue, though more than the usual number of persons, carefully buttoned up in raincoats, came out of doors to view those who might have the temerity to wear their finest frills and furbelows.

In fact the watchers of the parade far outnumbered the actual participants in it. Crowds filled every available bit of standing space along the fringes of the sidewalk between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets on the Avenue, and many more sombrely clad persons, who were certainly not the recognized sort of paraders of Easter Day, fought their way up and down Fifth Avenue, satisfying their aesthetic tastes by looking at the window displays rather than the living models on the street. The few who did have the courage to venture forth in their new dresses and gayly trimmed hats were rewarded by more than the usual share of attention.

More Motors in Line.

The parade was thickest in front of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifty-third Street, and in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fiftieth. Here the streams of marchers met going both ways, and here also came the spectators, as many as could crowd around the camera men, and when those coming out of church joined the throngs, the result assembled a maelstrom. It took more than ten minutes' struggling and pushing to pass St. Thomas's Church at 12:30 o'clock.

Motor vehicles occupied a much larger share in the parade yesterday than usual on the day, which is generally such that walking is a pleasure. But at the threat of stormy weather automobiles, from the original one-cylinder variety to the latest twelve-cylinder models, chugged and crawled along, the occupants of each cranked their necks to catch sight of the rare real Easter parader.

While raincoats and umbrellas predominated, still there were a few who braved the storm, and from them it could be noticed that while the military-looking spat had come last year to stay, yet the tiny, rakish war bonnet and the Zeppelin hat had given way to a creation which more or less resembled an American campaign hat, wide brimmed and low.

High shoes this year do not fill so important a part, to all appearances, as last, when the skirt was abbreviated, but there were many super-high white boots, lacing in every conceivable fashion, back, front, sidewise, and spiral.

Bright Ribbons on Dogs.

The number of silk hats was far fewer than usual.

Probably the unit of the paraders who would have been given the palm had there been one given for color yesterday were the dogs. Led dogs from the tall Belgian police breed to the tiny, insect-like creature which is scarcely high enough to see over a high-heeled shoe, trotted at the end of leashes and eyed their leashed friends with professional jealousy. This part of the parade wore the brightest ribbons which could be found, red and blue and green predominating.

An old-timer who has viewed Easter parades for the past decade gave it as his opinion last night that the day's parade was the largest in point of numbers and the most sombre so far as colors went that he had ever seen.

"It's this preparedness craze which did it," he said. "We've had just as dark weather before, but no one ever thought of a thing as preparing. Just think of raincoats, umbrellas, and rubbers in an Easter parade!"

GREAT THRONGS IN CHURCHES.

Physical Resurrection of Christ the Subject of Many Sermons.

Thousands of worshippers attended the Easter low masses held at frequent intervals yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral preceding the Pontifical mass celebrated at 11 o'clock by his Eminence, Cardinal John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York. Hundreds of lighted candles adorned the high altar, while Easter lilies and other flowers blending with the cloth of gold vestments of the Cardinal and his assistants added to the impressiveness of the service. Noticeable in the large congregation were many sailors frim the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now in this port. A number of detectives were distributed in various parts of the church to watch for a possible anarchistic outbreak, but their services were not required.

The long procession which wended its way from the sacristy had as its processional hymn, "Sing With All the Sons of Glory," and was one of the most imposing ecclesiastical spectacles ever seen in New York. All together it numbered nearly 350 persons, led by the Cathedral College Choir of 100, and including white and crimson-robed acolytes, seminarians from Dunwoodie, and assistants of the mass. Last in the line was Cardinal Farley, whose flowing scarlet robes were borne by two pages wearing black velvet suits set off with broad white collars. Attending the Cardinal in the chancel was a delegation of Knights of St. Gregory, comprising ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. F. J. Keyes, Bernard Coleman, and John F. O'Rourke.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, acted as assistant priest; the Rev. Bernard F. McQuade and the Rev. John M. J. Quinn as deacon and subdeacon; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Edwards, V. G., and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Mooney, V. G., acolytes of honor, and the Rev. John J. Byrne and the Rev. Thomas G. Carroll, D. D., masters of ceremonies. The Rev. Peter B. Donnelly, O. M. I., took as the subject of his sermon the text from the sixteenth chapter of St. Mark, "Christ is Risen."

After dealing with phases of unbelief in the past, Father Donnelly said: "But the saddest thing of all is that there are Christians in the present day who deliberately ignore the truth of the resurrection of Christ. I feel sure the whole Christian conscience of New York was scandalized some few days ago when a certain number of Presbyterian young men about to take ministerial vows refused to sign their belief in the physical resurrection of Christ. These young men simply cast aside the pivot of the truth and worse than all they were accepted into the ministry. But thanks be to God—I say it not in a spirit of pride, but of gratitude—the Catholic Church holds fast to this doctrine—'Christ is Risen.'"

At the conclusion of the mass Cardinal Farley imparted the Papal benediction, which granted to all present who had received the sacraments of penance and Holy Communion a plenary indulgence.

Pontifical Vespers were sung at 4 o'clock, Cardinal Farley giving the benediction. The music at both services was under the direction of Jacques C. Unger-er, Choirmaster of the cathedral. Assistant Choirmaster John J. O'Connor was in charge of the chancel choir.

At St. John the Divine.

The Easter service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was attended by more than 8,000 persons. Bishop David H. Greer and the Rev. Dean Grosvenor, Rector of the cathedral, officiated and administered Holy Communion to 2,000 persons. Bishop Greer preached the sermon, taking for his text the scriptural passage, "He is not the God of the dead but of the living."

"In my mind," the Bishop said, "there has been no work of modern times that will have a greater effect upon the future of mankind than the 'Descent of Man,' by Charles Darwin. I consider it the most remarkable work of this great age. If proof were needed of man's immortality it is to be found in this book. Not only is it a revelation of the history of mankind but it is also a prophecy of our destiny of man's future life and development.

"The full significance and scope of Charles Darwin's work is not as yet generally perceived. We can see, however, in his account of how our human faculties have been developed in the past, the guidance of a great hand over our destinies, and what provisions nature makes for our welfare and comfort.

"We should feel that the departed ones have but left behind them the strife and turmoil of this existence for a loftier one, we should feel that the word 'living' includes not only the millions on this earth today, but all that have gone before as well."

Great Throng at Trinity.

Trinity Church was filled yesterday morning for the Easter service. There was an elaborate musical program by the church choir, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector, preached on "The True Meaning of the Resurrection." The altar and chancel of the church were banked high with flowers. In his sermon Dr. Manning said:

"The Christian Christian today believes as much in the resurrection of Jesus Christ as he does in His teachings. When Christ broke the seal on His tomb and walked among His disciples the history of the world was divided. That fact alone marked the dawn of a new era. It taught humanity that the soul lives after death. And this belief, this truth, was never so essential to the peace of a people as it is today.

"The man or woman who does not believe that Christ actually arose after death and appeared in physical being on earth, who denounces the Scriptures, renounces the religion of Jesus Christ, and attacks the faith of those who gave evidence that they saw Him."

The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy preached an Easter sermon at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, at Sixtieth Street, on "Let Not Your Heart be Troubled," and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant preached on "Immortality" at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, where special soloists and a choir sang Handel's "Messiah."

More American Music.

St. Bartholomew's, St. Nicholas Reformed, Fifth, Central, and Brick Presbyterian, St. Thomas's, the Fifth Avenue Baptist, and the Broadway Tabernacle were forced to close the doors almost as soon as the principal morning services began. At most of them hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian doors were closed fifteen minutes earlier than usual, and fifteen hundred persons failed to get in. Reports from Harlem and other parts of the city were to the effect that larger numbers than ever before were in the churches.

In the Easter music there was a revival of the works of the late Sir George C. Martin, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, but for the most part the new music rendered was by Chadwick, Converse, Andrews, Matthews, Dickinson, Kinder, and Horatio Parker. The war has had a profound effect upon church music, many stirring compositions of French and English writers, and increasing that of American.

GAY CROWD AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Raincoats of Red, Green, and Purple Worn on Boardwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 23.—Despite the rains that fell at intervals up to 11 o'clock this morning and the threatening clouds that hung over the city all day, the Easter parade this morning was the most remarkable ever seen here, bringing out more than 200,000 persons. The shortage of dyes was not noticeable, as even the conservatives who feared that the showers would recommence at any moment wore for the most part brilliant raincoats of red, green, and purple oiled silk. Others carried cubist umbrellas, and a few even had storm boots of Roman-striped waterproof silk.

But most of the paraders along the Boardwalk took a chance and wore their Spring finery. Checks predominated—checks of all breadths from an eighth of an inch to one and a half or two inches, far outnumbering the barber pole and zebra costumes that have been features in the previous costume parades. Coat suits were the dominant type and mustard, chrome, and citron were the prevalent colors. Champagne boots and champagne hosiery were the favorite combination; pumps were hardly to be seen, and black shoes were almost entirely displaced by shades running from dark brown to the limit. Footwear and millinery were often matched, and the brilliant colors worn by the younger visitors relieved the more sombre hues of the crowds.

More dogs were seen this year than ever before, the Chilton spaniels being the most numerously represented breed, with fluffy white poodles and Boston bulls following closely in popularity.

More than 4,000 automobiles came into the city over the week end, but no violations of any ordinances were reported. The town was as dry as any desert—visitors who wanted a drink were apparently unable to purchase it at any price.

Rand School Challenge Not Accepted

The National Security League and the American Defense Society have not yet accepted the challenge of the Rand School Labor Pageant to debate the "Relation of Preparedness to the Cause of Labor," but the Rand organization is going right ahead with its arrangements, according to its publicity representative. The pageant will be given at Central Opera House on next Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and the debate was conceived as a good way to draw a crowd. A letter was dispatched to the two societies, telling them the present demand for enormous armament was insincere, and daring them to send representatives around to the labor pageant to present arguments.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Louis were:

C. E. Adams, Miss M. L. Beausire, Miss L. L. Beausire, R. G. Berrain, Mrs. M. J. Bristol, Miss M. E. Bristol, C. M. Brooke, A. A. Campbell, Mrs. M. Carter, Mrs. K. Churchman, W. P. Clark, E. H. Curling, J. Davidson, Wilfred A. Dunn, E. J. Dyer, F. J. Egan, J. R. Falconer, R. W. Fraser, Miss May Furlong, John Gordon, Walter V. Harvey, W. W. Howard, W. H. Johnson, Samuel Johnston, W. C. Johnston, J. C. Knapp, William Knowling, Cecil H. Lamb, the Earl of Limerick, Theodore Marburg, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, Jr., C. F. Matthews, E. D. Morgan, Miss M. Neville, Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Rome; Mrs. Page, H. S. Peters, Hiram Rhodes, John Roberts, Mrs. R. de P. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Swift, R. H. Thorpe, Mrs. L. Vallebona, Dr. Kenneth Vallebona, Captain Andrew Wilson, and Miss W. Wiseman.

POPE KEEPS AT WORK ON EASTER SUNDAY

Continues His Efforts for Peace—Thinks Stand of United States May Have Important Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 23.—The Pope today declared that for the first time in his life he considered it his duty to work on Easter Sunday, as he could not allow the whole day to pass without continuing his labors for peace.

The Pontiff follows with the greatest attention the development of events in America, as he thinks the definite attitude of the United States may have an important influence on the European conflagration.

The Pope composed personally many answers to felicitations received from rulers and other prominent personages, wishing even though this medium to exert his influence in favor of peace and to encourage to greater efforts in this direction.

BABY WEEK BEGINS TODAY.

Six Days of Tests for Infants Entered for the Silver Prizes.

Judgment week for all the babies entered in the prize baby contest of the Mayor's Better Baby Celebration starts today. Many babies are entered for the silver prizes, four of which will be awarded in each district.

Two of the prizes in each district are for babies making the most improvement in six months, and the other two for the babies whose parents have taken them to the milk stations the greatest number of times in the same period.

The physicians of the Baby Welfare Association will be the judges, and the city has been divided into ten districts, four in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn, and one each in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

The first tests for babies will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the milk station, 27 Suffolk Street, when forty-eight babies will be examined, and at 2 o'clock twenty-eight babies will be tested in Brooklyn District 1, at 208 Hoyt Street.

On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock forty-two babies will be tested at 205 East Sixty-sixth Street, in District 2, east side of Manhattan. At 2 o'clock on the same day thirty-two babies will be tested in Brooklyn at 296 Bushwick Avenue.

On Thursday twenty-eight babies will be tested at 10:30 o'clock in the morning at 2,287 First Avenue, Manhattan, and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock thirty-six babies will be tested at 508 West Forty-seventh Street.

Friday will see tests of sixteen babies at 10:30 in the morning at 511 East 140th Street, the Bronx, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon thirty-six babies of the Brownsville and Bushwick districts of Brooklyn will be tested at 49 Amboy Street.

NEWSPAPERMEN TO MEET.

Publishers' Association and Associated Press Both Here This Week.

This is Newspaper Week at the Waldorf-Astoria. As early as Saturday publishers and editors of daily newspapers from all over the country began to arrive at the hotel to attend the annual meeting of The Associated Press and the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The former opens tomorrow and the publishers meet on Wednesday for a session of three days.

Problems of interest to readers of newspapers, as well as the publishers, will be discussed, among them the advancing cost of white paper.

The meeting of The Associated Press is set for 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Astor Gallery. There will be a luncheon in the ballroom at noon. All the space on the ballroom floor this week not devoted to meetings will be taken up by booths of newspaper industrial exhibition. Linotype companies, concerns which manufacture all sorts of accessories to printing, news services, syndicates, news-photographic and bulletin machine companies, paper manufacturers and publishers of periodicals that deal with newspapers and newspaper men have taken quarters on that floor.

TO FLY ACROSS CONTINENT.

Brindley Plans Journey Here with Control Wires Sealed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—What military aviators predict will be the most remarkable flight in the history of aeronautics will be attempted on May 15, when Oscar Brindley, a military aviator, accompanied by A. J. Macy, a Chicago electrical engineer, inventor of the Macy electric autopilot, will start from this city for New York with the control wires of their aeroplane sealed. Mayor Capps of San Diego will officially seal the stabilizing controls of the aeroplane, and upon reaching New York Mayor Mitchel will be requested to break the seals. Mr. Brindley plans to reach New York on May 21, spending thirty-five hours in actual flight.

Mr. Macy says that the transcontinental aerial voyage will be made for the purpose of demonstrating to representatives of the United States, British, and French Governments the utility of the electric stabilizer. The aircraft to be used in the flight was designed jointly by Brindley, Macy, and Glenn Martin. It will have a speed of 115 miles an hour and will be fitted with a special landing gear permitting the aeroplane to skim along a road like an automobile.

The fuselage is so fitted that a pontoon can replace the land gear in five minutes, thereby converting the machine into a hydroaeroplane.

Upon arrival at New York, Mr. Brindley plans to smash a number of world records with the new machine. The route to be followed on the transcontinental flight will be along the Lincoln Highway, with stops at Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Mr. Brindley last year won the national aeroplane sweepstakes for the Curtiss flying marine trophy.

30,000 COMPENSATION CASES

Report Shows Average Award of $157 Under Workmen's Law.

An analysis by Chief Statistician Leonard W. Hatch of the first 30,000 workmen's compensation claims in this State was contained in the annual report by Deputy Commissioner William C. Archer to the State Industrial Commission. The analysis showed that the average value of awards, exclusive of medical treatment, was $157.29. Other average awards were as follows:

Death awards	$3,240.72
Permanent total disability	7,475.12
Permanent partial disability	320.38
Temporary total disability	42.41

Death awards amounted to 41.9 per cent. of the total compensation awarded by the commission; temporary total disability awards amounted to 24 per cent.; permanent partial disability awards to 23.14 per cent., and permanent total disability awards to 2.3 per cent.

In the first eighteen months of the compensation law's operation there were a total of 337,500 industrial accidents reported to the commission, resulting in 56,374 cases in which claimants were entitled to awards. The temporary total disability cases comprised 88½ per cent. of all cases filed. The average medical cost for each injury reported was $10.95. There were a total of 1,214 death cases, in 81 per cent. of which there were dependents. In 9 per cent. of the death cases there were alien dependents.

Miss Mason Engaged.

A. Livingston Mason of Halldon Hall, Newport, R. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marguerite Schuyler Mason, to Lieutenant Robert Taylor Merrill, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Spencer Merrill of Peace Dale, R. I. Miss Mason's mother, who was Miss Edith B. Hartshorn, is dead. Her sister Miss Edith Livingston Mason married Arthur I. Keller some years ago, and lives in this city. Her brother, Earl P. Mason married Miss Mary F. Walsh and lives at "The Eyrie," Newport, and another brother, Lion Gardiner Mason, is unmarried. No date has been set for the marriage.

COL. R. H. I. GODDARD FOUND DEAD IN BED

Noted Manufacturer and Reform Leader Suffered Heart Attack in His Providence Home.

BACK FROM A HEALTH TRIP

Servant Discovered Body of Aged Employer Where It Fell After He Was Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—Colonel Robert Hale Ives Goddard, the capitalist and reform leader, died suddenly at his home, Hopeton House, in this city, last night. His death was not discovered until this morning. He was in his seventy-ninth year. He had returned on Saturday afternoon from a visit of two months at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he had been for his health. After spending the afternoon and early evening with his family, when he seemed in good health and spirits, he retired early.

This morning a servant found the lights still burning in Colonel Goddard's room, and it was discovered that he had suffered a heart attack soon after entering his room, but had managed to reach the bed. The funeral will be held at noon on Wednesday. President Faunce has named these persons to represent Brown University at the services: Chancellor Arnold B. Chace, Treasurer Cornelius S. Sweetland, William W. Keen, William Y. Kellen, Stephen O. Metcalf, John Howard Appleton, and Francis G. Allinson.

Colonel Goddard, soldier, manufacturer, political leader, and philanthropist, was the last of the five Goddard brothers whose business activities made them prominent in the industrial life of Rhode Island for half a century. Returning from the civil war, where he won several promotions from private to Lieutenant Colonel, Mr. Goddard devoted himself to his business assiduously until, at the time of his death he was not only senior member of two of the best-known cotton goods manufacturing concerns in the country, but was also an officer in many other companies. He was a prominent alumnus of Brown University, and was very deeply interested in its welfare. As a member of the Board of Fellows, he served on many of its committees.

Colonel Goddard was prominent socially and many elaborate entertainments were given at his home, Hopeton House. Probably the most noted of these was at the marriage of his daughter, Miss Madeline Ives Goddard to the Marquis d'Andligne of Paris, France, in 1907. Colonel Goddard was a member of the Agawam Hunt, the Squantum Association, Hope, Phi Upsilon, Providence Art, University, and Rhode Island Yacht Clubs, the Metropolitan and Grolier Clubs of New York, Metropolitan of Washington, and the University Club of Boston. He was a member of St. Stephen's Church, and for years was one of its Wardens.

He married Miss Rebecca Burnet Groesbeck, daughter of William S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati, and the couple had two children, the Marquise d'Andligne and R. H. I. Goddard, Jr. Mrs. Goddard died in 1914, but both children are living.

PARTY FOR EDWIN MARKHAM

Poet's Birthday Remembered at Home of Mrs. Ingersoll.

Edwin Markham, the poet, was the guest at a birthday party last night given by more than one hundred of his friends and admirers at the home of Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, 117 East Twenty-first Street. There seemed to be doubt as to which birthday it was, but "Who's Who" says that Mr. Markham was born in Oregon City, Ore., on April 23, 1852, so it must have been his sixty-fourth.

The poet has been in the habit of reading on Sunday evenings at Mrs. Ingersoll's home and he was never in better form than last night. Many of the guests paid warm tributes to the poet, who has never lost the breeziness of California, where he spent the early years of his life, and who became world-famous when his poem, "The Man with the Hoe," was published in 1899.

Among those who gathered to felicitate him were: Miss Jessie Rittenhouse, Ridgeway Torrance, Charles Hanson Towne, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Miles M. Dawson, Louis Untermeyer, Judge William H. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Amelia E. Barr, and Edgar Lee Masters. Edward J. Wheeler presided at the party.

Dr. William F. King.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Dr. William Frederick King, a distinguished Canadian scientist and astronomer, died here today. Born in England in 1854, Dr. King came to Canada in 1862 with his parents and was educated in Toronto University. He had been Chief Astronomer of the Dominion Government since 1890, Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey of Canada since 1909, and Director of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory since 1905.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. TRAVERSE ROCKE MAXFIELD, for eighteen years a member of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and surgeon with the rank of Major in the 114th New York National Guard Regiment during the Spanish-American war, died yesterday at his home, 418 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year.

CHARLES H. BANG, President of the Home Talk Publishing Company, which published Home Talk, a weekly periodical of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 502 Forty-eighth Street, in that place.

Mrs. WILLIAM EASTWOOD CARROUTHERS TENCH, the last of the twenty-two children of the late Lieut. Gen. John Murray, Governor of Demerara and Georgetown, British Guiana, at the end of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. D. Vickers, in Chicago, Ill. She was born in Little Ealing, London, England, and was in her eighty-ninth year. Mrs. Tench was educated at Versailles, France, during the reign of Louis Philippe.

RALPH J. HEEKIMER, manager of the Mount Pleasant Hotel at Bretton Woods, N. Y., and of the Oscawanna at Eustis, Fla., died on Saturday at his home in Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FULTIENE CLARE, a tobacco manufacturer and a member of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company, died on Saturday in his home at Montgomery, Mo.

WILLIAM WIGGINS, a retired business man, died on Saturday at his home, 343 West Eighty-sixth Street.

EUGENE H. McKAY, a retired stationer and bookseller, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Kelly, New Brighton, S. I. He was 72 years old.

THOMAS M. ROSE, a Custom Inspector for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 106 Convent Avenue, in his fifty-second year.

Dr. G. H. GODSON died on Saturday at his home at Harmon-on-the-Hudson, in his fifty-sixth year. He was a native of Turkey and after being graduated from New York University began to practice here more than twenty years ago.

THEODORE R. BOETZEL, a retired real estate and insurance broker, died yesterday at his home, 60 East 119th Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

DAVID RUSSLEND, a member of Typographical Union, No. 6, for forty-five years, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Mills, in Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

JOSEPH SEXTON, a retired farmer of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his son in that place, in his eighty-third year.

JOHN FISNER, a retired clothing merchant of Newton, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there.

PHILIP KEIGHER, a retired farmer of Mendham, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter there in his eighty-third year.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, a business man of Dover, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. ARABELLA BARR SEERY, widow of Washington W. Seery and a daughter of the late Robert Barr, died on Saturday at her home, 108 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-second year.

OPEN STEEPLECHASE PARK.

Eden Musee Wax Figures New Feature at Coney Resort.

The rain and stormy weather yesterday did not prevent a large crowd of Coney Island pleasure seekers from attending the opening of Steeplechase Park. Few of the attractions had yet opened, but among those ready for visitors was the Eden Musée, which for so many years was in West Twenty-third Street.

Before the building was torn down last year, Samuel W. Gumpertz, a showman, purchased the wax figures of kings, queens, presidents, and other noted or notorious persons, without telling at the time how he intended to dispose of them. In a large tent where Dreamland formerly stood, the famous characters have again gone on view, and a crowd clamored to see them. Some bathers attempted the surf, but they were few. Luna Park will open May 20.

SISTER IMELDA TERESA DEAD

Vassar Graduate Quit the Salvation Army to Become a Nun.

Sister Imelda Teresa, who as Susan Swift came to America from England as secretary to Miss Eva Booth of the Salation Army, and later for some time was National Auxiliary Secretary of the army, died on Wednesday at Saint Clara College, Sinsinawa, Wis. She was a daughter of a wealthy Poughkeepsie lawyer, and after being graduated from Vassar College became a teacher in a young women's school in Morristown, N. J. Sister Imelda was editor of All the World, the official paper of the Salvation Army, and in that capacity made a tour of three continents.

On her return to London she founded the Newsboys' Home in Fleet Street, and did much good work among the waifs of that great city. After returning to this country as secretary to Eva Booth, Sister Imelda decided to become a Roman Catholic, and, although she was strongly opposed by General Booth, went to the Paulist Fathers for instruction. In 1898 she entered the Order of Saint Dominic as a postulant, later taking the white and finally the black veil. When she entered the order she left the care of her adopted daughter, Christobel, to Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Sister Rose, head of the Home for Incurables.

CIRCUS GIANT DIES; HAD BEEN HOMESICK

Hugo, 8 Feet 4 Inches Tall, and Weighing 536 Pounds, Longed for Sunny Italy.

"SMALLEST" MAN HIS CHUM

Only a Week Ago "World's Tallest Man" Was Best Man at Midget Short's Wedding.

Hugo, the "tallest man in the world" and the giant of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, died yesterday afternoon from pneumonia in the Willard Parker Hospital, one week after he had been best man and the centre of attraction at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Francis Short, the diminutive clown and snakecharmer of the circus.

The "tallest man," whose only name, even to the circus people, was Hugo, was 8 feet, 4 inches high, and normally weighed about 536 pounds. This was his first season with Barnum & Bailey's, for whom he was acquired by their agents in Italy, his home. He was 47 years old and had not been in good health for some time. It is said that he was homesick for sunny Italy, and his "pal" among the show people was Count Paucci, the smallest living man, also an Italian, with whom he spent hours when off duty, talking in their native tongue and playing chess.

Hugo was taken ill a week ago and went to his hotel, where he was attended by Dr. Joseph M. Manley, the physician of the circus. Several days later, when it was seen that his condition was serious, he was sent to the hospital.

He was not the original giant Hugo. The original Hugo was his brother, both of them more than eight feet tall, their parents being short and slightly below the average height. When his brother returned home last year the late giant was engaged to come over here and represent the family, whose only two sons were the tallest men in the world.

In addition to height, Hugo was large in proportion. A half dollar could be easily slipped through his finger ring and the ball of his thumb would more than cover a silver dollar. If his shoes had been a regular stock size they would have been size twenty-two, said to be larger than any ever worn. He was forced to sleep crosswise in three beds in order to have room enough, and when in good health his meals would have been sufficent for four or five ordinary persons. For breakfast Hugo would usually take six cups of coffee, fourteen to sixteen slices of toast, a dozen or more eggs and six oranges. His dinners usually consisted of three or four steaks, or a whole roast, with "side dishes" in like profusion.

Hugo will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday morning. His friends of the circus are sorrowful because none of them can attend the funeral, as the orphans' performance is billed to take place at the same time as the funeral. In addition to this, there was a gloom over the circus yesterday afternoon, and for the first time in many years the Easter celebration, which is a great event among the circus folk, was called off in respect to their fellow-worker, Hugo, the "tallest man in the world."

John Brown Raider Dies.

George Pilson, the last survivor of John Brown's famous raid on Harper's Ferry, in 1859, died on Saturday at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., in his sixty-ninth year. He was in the engine house at Harper's Ferry and was only three feet from John Brown when he was wounded. Mr. Pilson was a sanitary inspector of Yonkers for more than fifty years, and was an employe of the late Elijah Otis, inventor of the Otis elevator. He won fame by his bravery during the smallpox epidemic in Yonkers, during which he did not hesitate to enter the tent in which the sufferers died and remove their bodies for burial.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOPPELMAN.—April 21, 144 Rivington St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Koppelman, a son.

LEFKOWITZ.—April 17, 205 East 176th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lefkowitz, a son.

LERNER.—April 20, 1916, Conroy Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lerner, a daughter.

MUNDEL.—April 20, 800 East 173d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Mundel, a son.

SEGAL.—April 20, 1916, at 1,000 Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Segal, a son.

WARSAWER.—April 18, 461 46th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Warsawer, a daughter.

Engaged

NEWMAN—REISS.—Mrs. Anna Reiss of 2,070 Honeywell Av. announces the engagement of her daughter, Clara G., to Cyril James Newman, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Newman of 540 East 182d.

SAMPLINER—FRIEDMAN.—Mrs. S. Friedman, 35 West 114th St., announces the engagement of her daughter Jeanette to Mr. Joseph Sampliner.

ARNHEIMER — LENKOWSKY. — Nettie J. Lenkowsky to Dr. Irving Arnheimer.

BENENSON — FLORSHEIM. — Hattie Florsheim to James Benenson.

BIBER — WATERMAN. — Addie (Tootsie) Waterman to Joseph Biber.

BLOCK—RAINES.—Ada Raines to Lewis M. Block.

DUBIN—GOLDBERG.—Anna Goldberg to Paul Dubin.

FRANK — GOOTENBERG. — Emma Gootenberg to Joseph Frank.

HELFAND—BLANOWSKY.—Betty Shlanowsky to J. Nathan Helfat.

HYMES—LEFKOWITZ.—Helene R. Lefkowitz to William E. Hymes.

KAISER—RAY.—Rena Ray to Dr. A. Jerome Kaiser.

KRAUS—ROSENBERGER.—Gertrude Rosenberger to Mortimer Kraus.

LEVY—SAAL.—Selma E. Saal to Joseph Levy.

MARSHALL—BARENKOPF.—Sadye Barenkopf to Henry S. Marshall.

MEISTER—WHEELER.—Ella Wheeler to Herman E. Meister.

MOCH—KRONE.—Evelyn R. Krone to Irving Moch.

MYERS—JENSENIUS.—Elsa L. Jansenius to Reynolds V. Myers.

QUINN—SEMANSKY.—Birdye Semansky to Irvin W. Quinn.

RAND—EPSTEIN.—Rose Epstein to J. B. Rand.

RANK—LOHE.—Anna Lohe to William Rank.

REINHEIMER—LEVY.—Carolyn Levy to Abe Reinheimer.

ROTHSCHILD—HARRIS.—Rose Harris to Aaron B. Rothschild.

SAMUELS—KRUEGER.—Frieda Krueger to Michael Samuels.

SCHACHTE—HERZBERG. — Hannah Herzberg to Henry Schachne.

SHULMAN—ROSENGARTEN. — Emeline C. Rosengarten to Dr. Harold S. Shulman.

SILVERMANN—WILLARD.—Carrie Willard to Jere Silvermann.

TREFF—FRANK.—Maude Frank to Philip Treff.

WEIGERT—PLATT.—Frances Platt to Irving M. Weigert.

WEILL—HAUSER.—Julia Hauser to Charles Weill.

WEINSTEIN—TOPAL.—Bessie Topal to Bert Weinstein.

WETZLAR—MENDLBOHM.—Minna D. Mendlbohm to Arthur E. Wetzlar.

Married

GREENFIELD — ALDERMAN. — April 14, 1916, Elizabeth R. Alderman to Dr. Leon Greenfield.

CLARK—KROEHLE.—April 21, Florence H. Kroehle to Paul J. Clark.

DUNN—LAKELAND.—April 18, Olivia E. Lakeland to Bartholomew Dunn.

Newark.

KAPPELL—BARKER.—April 10, Annie A. Barker to Oscar G. Kappell.

ZEEVALK—KNOER.—April 22, Frederick Knoer to Henry Zeevalk.

Died.

BARNES.—Suddenly, at her residence, 101 West 80th St., on Saturday, April 22, 1916, Catherine E. Barnes. Funeral services on Monday evening, April 24, at 8 P. M.

BATEMAN.—On April 22, 1916, Henry M. Bateman, in his 61st year. Funeral from his late residence, Hanway and Cropsey Aves., Gravesend, Brooklyn, on Monday, April 24, at 8 P. M. Interment Tuesday morning at Greenwood Cemetery.

BYRON.—At Polyclinic Hospital, on April 22, Gordon M., son of the late George Gordon and Anna Olwell Byron. Funeral on Tuesday, April 25, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 40 East 62d St. Thence to St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., near Lexington Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment at East Orange, N. J.

CAPEL.—William H., beloved husband of Marie Capel, nee Bischoff, suddenly, on April 23. Funeral service Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, Chichester Av., corner of Rondout St., Hollis Terrace, Hollis, L. I.

COOTE.—On April 22, 1916, at her residence, 1,247 Clinton Place, Elizabeth, N. J., Maria Spencer, widow of Captain Charles W. M. Coote, in her 73d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Monday, 3 P. M., at her residence.

CROSSON.—On April 23, in his 78th year, Robert Crosson. Funeral from his late residence, 124 St. Paul's Av., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Chapel of Our Lady of Consolation. Interment at St. Peter's Cemetery.

DE FEO.—On Sunday, April 23, Cesare De Feo, beloved husband of Harriet F. Gause, at his residence, 153 Manhattan Av. Notice of funeral later.

DE PINNA.—On April 23, aged 56 years, Adelaide, beloved wife of George S. and devoted mother of Marie and George De Pinna, Jr. Funeral from her residence, 3,657 Broadway, Monday, April 24, 2 P. M.

DeSOUZA. — Margaret. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Bldg.) Tuesday, 1:30 o'clock.

FELDMAN.—Julia S. Forbes, April 22. Funeral service 8 P. M., All Souls Church, St. Nicholas Av., 114th.

FRYE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., April 23, 1916, Caroline C., widow of Dr. Peter Y. Frye, in her 84th year. Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence, East Main St.

FULD.—Dora, beloved wife of Henry, mother of Sidney, Jesse, Milton, and Regina. Funeral from her late residence, 440 East 86th St., on Tuesday at 2 P. M., sharp. Relatives and friends and Henrietta Verein invited.

GODDARD.—Robert Hale Ives Goddard, suddenly, at his residence in Providence on Saturday, April 22. Notice of funeral later.

HARRIS.—On Saturday, April 22, 1916, Annie M., loving wife of the late Moses J. Harris and devoted mother of Herbert and Walter. Funeral services Monday night at 8 o'clock at 343 3d St., Brooklyn. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HEGEMAN.—On Friday, April 21, Andrew Emmans, beloved husband of Grace Reed and son of the late Thomas M. and Jennie W. Hegeman, age 43 years. Funeral from his late residence, 7,020 18th Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 24, at 3 P. M.

HIGGINS.—On April 23, 1916, Cornelius J., beloved son of Morris & Maria Higgins. Funeral from his late residence, 176 East 76th St., Wednesday, April 26, at 8 A. M. Interment Cedar Park Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y.

JACKSON.—At

Canadian Northern Railway Co.

Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds

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Secured by pledge of 133⅓% of bonds of the Railway, due 1934, which are unconditionally guaranteed by the

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April List

We have prepared a special circular describing our present offerings, the interest return on which varies from

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Toronto Montreal London

Fort Dodge, Des Moines & So. R. R. 1st 5s

Absolute First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company

Earnings—8 Mos. ended Feb. 29, 1916

Gross	$941,971.40
Net	463,502.34
Interest on Bonds	183,333.33
Balance	280,169.01

Price 96 and interest

To yield 5.30%

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-97

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco Cleveland

$250,000

Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic

First Mortgage 4s

DUE JAN. 1, 1926

Secured by an underlying closed first mortgage at the rate of only $16,700 per mile upon the main line from Minneapolis, Minn., to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Price to Yield 4.30%

Ask for Circular T-187

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Correspondents:

R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Cummings, Prudden & Co.

111 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 5452.

$425,000

City of Cleveland

4½% Coupon City Hall Bonds

Due October 1, 1944

Prin. & Int. (April & Oct. 1)

Payable in New York City.

Legal investment for New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Price on Application.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Looking back, it is hard at this time to justify the confidence with which the security markets recovered lost ground after each crisis over the right of Germany to use her undersea boats against unarmed passenger and freight vessels. With the latest outrage fresh in the mind it is difficult to understand how the threatened break in the friendly relations of this country and Germany has been so long held off. It may be that the ultimate explanation will be found in the persistent refusal of the Washington Administration to give up its belief in the German sense of fair play. When the Lusitania was sunk there was a disposition on the part of many people in this country to believe that the action was that of a single war-mad commander which would be disavowed at Berlin with almost the same indignation that greeted it here.

As weeks passed into months without a real expression of regret on Germany's part the markets came around to the view that, even though Germany had not been touched by the plea of humanity, she had decided that the murder of innocent travelers on the high seas was at least bad economics. The sinking of the Arabic more than three months later reopened fears as to the ability of the United States to remain aloof from a quarrel in the starting of which it had no concern. Prices were quick in their recovery from that shock and they moved to new high levels before turning downward, but there was never the same feeling of confidence in the ability of the United States to continue neutral. The attack on the Sussex, in some respects even less excusable than the torpedoing of the Lusitania and Arabic, has brought matters to a head with great violence. The dispatch of the note which President Wilson last week sent to Berlin seems to have closed the doors against any further exchanges. The markets were at last brought face to face with the realization that after twenty months of neutrality the United States was in danger of becoming a party to hostilities.

There was a weak market every day of last week save on Friday, when the Stock Exchange was closed for the observance of a holiday, and the break in prices which came on Saturday covered enough ground for Friday, too. It was fortunate that recessions inaugurated some weeks before had already cut the tops from quotations on the more speculative issues. The decline which had been under way had luckily brought the list into safer waters. A glance at the present prices of the stocks which were advanced most enthusiastically when traders and investors were visualizing huge profits to be made out of munition orders shows that already a very large part of the war premium has been taken off. In numerous instances the difference between present quotations and those of the height of the 1915 bull market is in the neighborhood of 50 points.

It is usual to see prices advance too far on good news when prosperity is overcapitalized and to see them swing too far in the other direction when the outlook is alarming. Those who follow the security markets closely had been disagreeing for several days prior to the holiday as to whether or not the recession had fully discounted the effect on public sentiment of a break in diplomatic relations. The action of stocks on Saturday would seem to prove that this regrettable possibility had not been written into the situation. The slump which then occurred was based on nothing more than a strengthening of the idea that the Sussex note had placed Germany in a position where she could have no alternative but to surrender the mode of warfare in which she has been supreme or break with the United States.

The losses in the industrials last week are striking when expressed numerically. Bethlehem closed off 48½ points, General Motors off 25, Crucible Steel down 23½, Studebaker down 16⅜, United States Industrial Alcohol down 17½, South Porto Rico Sugar off 14, Mexican Petroleum off 13, Lackawanna Steel down 10, and so on, with losses growing smaller as less speculative issues are examined. The railways never really got into the swing of the bull movement, and holders of those stocks are now deriving some satisfaction from that fact, for their shares have not reacted with anything like the violence of the industrials. That they should go down was, of course, inevitable in the light of public sentiment, but the losses so far have not been serious. Specimen declines in last week's market were losses of 3 points in Canadian Pacific, 1¾ in Union Pacific, 2⅜ in Southern Pacific, ¾ in Pennsylvania, 2½ in Reading, 2¼ in New York Central, and 2 points in Erie. The disparity between the behavior of the railroads and the industrials expresses the spirit of the disturbance over the submarine crisis. That is to say, the threatened trouble is not expected to make serious differences to the domestic business of the United States, but it is regarded as fateful for those companies which have been getting orders from the Allies. The loss of favor by the war stocks was already under way as a result of a statement by the head of J. P. Morgan's export department, which the Street interpreted as expressing doubt as to the ability of American companies to get any further munitions business from either France or Great Britain.

Opposing forces have long been at work in the stock market. If the troubles with Germany over her attitude toward the right of neutrals to use the lanes of commerce had not lurked in the offing ever since May 7, 1915, there is no telling to what level prices would have gone, for never has there been so much good news industrially as the leading manufacturers and railroads have made since the upturn in this country. Financially, the United States is a more important nation now than ever before. It has furnished a market for all countries seeking capital, either through the liquidation of American securities bought in more prosperous times or through loans. Its strength has grown as that of the belligerents has weakened. If trouble must come, and that is as yet far from being a certainty, the nation is well prepared, economically, to meet it. It is still an open question as to whether Germany will sacrifice a friend that would stand her in good stead when the war is over in order to preserve the doubtful advantages of her illegal naval policy.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Narrow Fluctuations in Best Securities Despite War Tension.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 23.—The business week was curtailed by Easter vacation, and the volume of transactions was restricted by thoughts of the holidays. Other restraining influences were the domestic political tension engendered by the differences existing between Cabinet Ministers regarding the right means of obtaining additions to the army and the possibility of a rupture between the United States and Germany on the submarine question as a result of the forceful action of your President.

In all circumstances the tone of the market stays commendably good. Gilt-edged securities fluctuated narrowly, while the speculative investor still finds attractions in rubber, oil, and shipping shares. South African mines are also favored to a moderate extent.

Much interest was taken in the French exchange position. The rate rose to 20 and upward, but reacted smartly on the understanding that American banks will extend further credits to France, while it is conjectured that the recent visit of the French Finance Minister to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer will result in a further sum being made available in London for exchange purposes.

Sales of Treasury bills and Treasury bonds are still sufficient for current war requirements, and there is no indication yet of alternative means of borrowing. The demand for these securities keeps the supply of money in full employment, but supplies in the last few days have been rather larger. The discount market position shows no variation from recent experience.

Unemployment among members of trade unions remains very low, there being only five per thousand out of work at the end of March, the same as a month before.

WAR LOAN GAINS.

Government Issues Favored in Dealings on the Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 23.—The Bourse was fairly active in the early week. It closed on Thursday for the holidays and will not resume until Tuesday. The features were the strength of the war loan, which sold at 88.80, and the recovery of the 3 per cent. rentes, which closed at 62.40. Copper shares and French rails were firm, and Spanish external funds improved slightly after a fall early in the week. Mexicans were neglected and Haitians were weak.

The Exchange market closed firmer, with sterling quoted at 28.32 and New York cables at 5.96. No official statement concerning the terms of the French credit in London is obtainable. The weekly statement shows an increase in war finance of 200,000,000 francs.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 22, 1916

Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska G. M.	20	20⅜	19½	19½
710	Allis-Chalm.	27	27⅝	25½	25½
295	Am. B. Sug.	107½	107⅝	104	104
4,190	Am. Can.	50½	50⅝	52⅝	52⅝
2,440	Am. C. & F.	60⅝	60⅝	55⅝	56¼
50	Am. Cot. Oil	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
80	Am. H. & Lpf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	Am. Ice Sec.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
270	Am. Linseed.	24½	25	22½	22½
100	Am. Lin. pf.	40⅝	50⅝	47⅝	50⅛
9,800	Am. Locom.	73⅛	73⅝	65¼	66
12,135	Am. S. & R.	99	99¼	87⅝	88⅝
20	Am. Sugar.	107	107	107	107
50	Am. Woolen.	47⅜	47⅜	43⅞	43⅞
1,320	Am. Zinc.	94⅜	95	86¾	86¾
12,050	An. Copper.	55⅞	55⅞	47⅝	48⅜
90	A., T. & S. F.	102⅜	102⅜	101½	101½
24,720	Baldwin Loc.	102¼	102⅜	85	86
180	Balt. & Ohio.	85¼	85⅜	83½	83½
70	Batopilas M.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
20	B'klyn R. T.	85	85⅜	85	85¼
790	Butte & Sup.	94⅜	94⅜	87	87
170	Cal. Petrol.	22⅜	22⅜	21	21
40	Cal. Petrol. pf.	45¼	45¼	43⅝	43⅝
70	Can. Pacific.	167½	167⅝	165	165
380	Cent. Leather.	51¾	51¾	49½	49¾
90	Ches. & Ohio.	60	60	58½	58½
110	Ches. & O. rts.	1-64	⅛	1-64	1-64
170	C., M. & St. P.	93¾	93¾	91⅞	91⅞
90	C., R. I. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼
1,200	Chino Copper.	53¾	53¾	51⅝	51⅝
2,430	Col. Fuel & I.	43⅜	43⅜	38¾	39¼
320	Corn Prod. Ref.	20	20	17⅞	18
80,230	Crucible Steel	89⅝	89⅞	76	76½
50	D. & R. G. pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
980	Distr. Secur.	40⅜	41½	42½	42⅝
2,770	Erie.	35	35½	32⅝	32⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	50¾	50¾	49	49
40	Gen. Electric.	167½	167⅝	167½	167½
1,255	Goodrich.	77⅝	77⅝	73	73
50	Gt. North. pf.	119½	119½	111½	111½
710	Gt. Nor. Ore.	41⅜	41⅜	37	37
70	Greene Can. C.	46⅜	46⅜	44⅞	45
1,700	Insp. Copper.	43¾	43¾	42⅜	42⅜
120	Interboro. C.	16⅜	16½	16¼	16¼
1,030	Int. Mer. M.	21	21¼	20	21
8,430	Int. M. M. pf.	72½	76	71	74½
320	Int. Nickel.	49¾	49¾	46	46
40	K. C. South.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1,420	Kennecott.	56½	56½	52⅜	52⅝
150	Lackawan. St.	73⅝	73⅝	62½	63¾
100	Lee Tire.	52⅜	52⅜	51	51
50	Lehigh Val.	77	77	75½	75⅝
3,750	Maxwell Mot.	75⅞	77⅝	69⅝	70
50	Max. M. 2nd pf.	56⅝	56⅝	50½	50½
22,370	Mex. Pet.	106	106	89¾	90¼
330	Miami Cop.	37⅝	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜
10	Mo. Pac. cfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
90	Nat. Enn. & S.	23½	23½	20½	20½
70	Nat. Land.	62⅞	63⅜	62⅞	63⅜
80	Nev. Con. C.	17½	17½	14⅝	16⅜
500	N. Y. Cen.	103⅜	103½	100⅜	100⅞
650	N.Y.N.H.&H.	62¼	62½	59⅜	60⅜
10	N.Y., O.&W.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼
20	Nor. Pacific.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
20	Ontario Min.	9	9	9	9
60	Penn. R. R.	56½	56⅝	56	56
110	Pitts. Coal.	25½	25⅝	22	22
50	Prod. Stl. Car.	50½	50½	47⅜	47⅜
10	Ry. Stl. Spg.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
530	Ray Con. Cop.	23¼	23¼	22¼	22¼
10,810	Reading.	84½	84⅝	82⅜	82⅝
550	Rep. I. & S.	49⅞	49⅞	45	45
40	Shat'k-Ariz.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼
610	So. Pacific.	96⅜	96⅜	94⅜	94⅜
160	So. Railway.	20½	20½	19	19
2,700	Studebaker Co.	139⅛	139½	122	122
1,575	Tenn. Copper.	51	51	43¾	44¼
40	Third Av.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
790	Union Pacific.	131⅜	131⅞	129½	129⅝
980	United Fruit.	145⅜	145⅜	144	144
2,160	U. S. Ind. Alco.	155⅞	155⅞	137	137⅜
1,440	U. S. Rubber.	53⅜	53⅜	50⅝	51
10	U. S. Smelting	72	72	72	72
118,430	U. S. Steel.	83⅜	84	80	80⅜
310	Utah Copper.	81⅛	81⅜	77⅜	77⅛
230	Va.-Car. Chem.	41⅛	41⅛	38⅜	38⅜
60	Wabash pf., B	25	25	25	25
10	Western Md.	30	30	30	30
9,880	W'tgh. E. & M.	62⅜	62⅜	53	54⅛
281,850					

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 3, 1915
Norway	5½	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

Smithers an L. & N. Vice President.

E. L. Smithers, a long time employe of the Louisville & Nashville in the New York office, has been elected second Vice President to succeed William J. Dickinson, deceased. C. E. Ambler succeeds Mr. Smithers as Assistant Treasurer, and W. J. McDonald becomes transfer agent in place of Mr. Ambler.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,473,750	$341,477,450
Same period last year	33,132,500	240,256,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.68	86.19	87.35	86.19
Same period a year ago	84.25	83.94	84.25	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	4
A. G. M. sub. cfs. f. p.	101	101	101	20
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97⅝	97½	97½	34
Am. Ag. Ch. Co. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	8
Ala. Gt. Southe. n 5s	90	90	90	5
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97⅝	97⅝	37
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	12
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	4
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s	110	108⅝	108⅝	23½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	92	92	55
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	64
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	75	74½	75	29
Ann Arbor 4s	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	205
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94	92⅝	92⅝	117
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	102⅝	101⅞	101⅞	12
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	86	86	86	7
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s	91	90⅝	90⅝	6
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. 4s, reg.	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	10
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¼	4
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s	103	103	103	9
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	93½	92¼	92⅝	21
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	80½	80	80	2
A. C. L., unified 4½s	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	25
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	105	105	105	5
Balt. & O. prior lien 3½s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	36
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91½	91	91	304½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96⅝	95¾	95⅞	85½
Balt. & O. S. W. 4s	91	90½	90½	113
B. & O. temp. rct. 5s	100¾	100	100	257
B. & O. P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87	86¾	87	9
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	20½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	9
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	100	100	11
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	103	102½	102⅝	17
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅝	100⅝	81
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	30
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	101¼	100⅝	101	4
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Buff., R. & P. 4½s	103	103	103	5
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88	87⅞	88	13
Cal. GAS & El. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	41
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	1
Central Leather 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	120
Central New Eng. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Cent. of N. J. 6s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	117½	117¼	117¼	1
Central Pacific 4s	90¼	88½	88½	46
Cent. Pac. Thro. S. L. 4s	84	84	84	2
Central Pacific 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	14
Central Vermont 4s	82⅜	82½	82½	23
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105½	105⅜	105⅜	6
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	86¼	85⅜	85⅜	12
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91¾	90¾	71	80
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	88	88¼	88¼	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45¼	44	44	40
Chicago & Alton 3s	59	58⅜	59	41
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93⅝	34
C., B. & Q. J. 4s	98⅞	98	98	170
C., B. & Q. ill. 4s, reg.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	7
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	4
C., B. & Q. ill. Div. 3½s	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	9
C., B. & Q., ill. Div. 4s	95¾	95	95	222
C. & E. ill. gen. 5s	78	78	78	10
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	3
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	72¼	71	71	11
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	115	115	115	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A.	92¾	92½	92½	20
C., M. & St. P. 5s, Ser. B.	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	38½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92	92	32
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	102¼	101¼	102¼	25
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	93½	92¼	92¼	10
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	53¼
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	7
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	110¾	116	116	7
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	95½	95½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	13
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	107	107	107	2
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	97	97	12
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85½	85	85	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	221
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48	43¾	43¾	42
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, ctf.	43	43	47	6
St. L. & N. O. g. 5s	108	108	108	5
St. P. & O. deb. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	25
Chi. & W. I. gen. 4s	74	72½	74	87
Chile Copper 7s	130	130	130	68
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78½	78½	78½	70
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	99½	99½	99½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	83½	83½	83½	5
Cleve. L. & W. 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	3
Cl., Sh. Line 4½s	101	100½	100½	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95¾	94⅜	94⅜	12
Col. Industrial 5s	75¼	75	75	20
Col. & So. 1st 4s	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	15
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82⅜	82⅛	82⅛	12
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	82⅜	82	82	11
Consol. C. R. 1st r. 5s	93	93	93	3
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122¾	122	122	20
Corn P. Ref. s. f. 5s	91	90⅞	90⅞	3
Corn. Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s	74	97⅜	97⅜	3
Cub.-Am. S. cvl. tr. 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	28
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	13
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	11
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	14
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	66	64	64	120
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	77	77	13
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	85	85	85	5
Det. Ed. ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	93	93	93	10
Detroit United 4½s	80½	79½	79½	1
Dist. Securities 5s	73⅝	72⅝	73	147
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	103	103	5
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
ERIE 1ST con. 4s	85½	85	85	10
Erie gen. 4s	75	74⅝	74⅝	59
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	70¾	70¼	70¼	14
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	75	75	75	27
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D, w. i.	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	2,161
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s	80½	80½	80½	16
Fla. C. & P. E. con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93	93	93	10
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	67	67	67	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	106	104⅝	104⅝	23
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Granby Con. 6s, stamped	104	104	104	2
Gt. Nor. gen. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	13
Gt. Falls P. & T. 5s	100	100	100	2
Gr. Bay & W. deb. s. f.	11	11	11	15
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	95¼	95	95	40
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¾	73	73¾	4
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	28	28	28	57
ILL. CENT. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	11
Ill. Central ref. 4s	89½	89	89	6
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	101½	101	101	26
Ill. Steel 4½s	91½	91	91½	54
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	252
Indiana Steel 5s	102½	102½	102½	17
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝	140
Int. Ag. Cor. cal. tr. 5s	77	77	77	10
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	98¼	95	95	451
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	7
Int. Steam Pump 5s, t. r.	74	73	73	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	80	80	80	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50¾	50	50	14
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	4
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	77¼	77	77	40
Kan. City So. 3s	92¼	90½	91	20
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	88½	88¼	12
Kentucky Central 4s	89	89	89	7
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	55	55	55	2
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
Keystone Tel. 5s	98	98	98	1
LACK. S. 5s, 1923	99⅞	99½	99⅝	60
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93	90¾	90¾	181
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	5
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	80	81	80	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	15
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85¼	85¼	85¼	24
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	23
Lehigh Val. of Pa. 4s	89½	89½	89½	2
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	105	105	105	1
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	101¼	100¾	101¼	55
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	101	100½	100½	30
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	124½	125	21
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¾	101½	101½	7
Long Dock 6s	124	123	123	2
Long Island ref. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¼	19
Lorillard 7s	127	126½	126½	19
Lorillard 7s, reg.	126½	126⅜	126⅜	8¼
Lorillard 5s	101¼	101	101¼	11
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94⅜	93¾	93¾	45
L. & N. A. & C. 4s	87⅝	86⅝	86⅝	12
L. & N. P. & At. 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	1
MANHATTAN con. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	3
Manh. con. 4s, tax-ex.	93	92½	93	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	112	107½	107½	29
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	114½	107½	107½	17
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92¾	92¾	92⅞	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100	100	100	1
M. & St. P. Pac. Ex. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	63	60⅝	60⅝	27
M. & S. L. ref. & ext. 5s	53	53	53	17
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	93	92¾	93	20
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	70½	70½	70½	6
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	72¾	71½	71½	32
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	42	42	42	1
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	52½	52	52	25
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	38¾	38¼	38¼	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	50	50	50	4
M., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	40	40	40	2
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	100¾	100¾	100½	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	2
Missouri Pacific 4s	40¾	40¼	40¼	1
Mob. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Montana Power 5s	90

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,761,608	51,772,060
Same period a year ago	5,428,449	84,101,543

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.76	80.91	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	72.96	70.09	72.96	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	143	139¾	139¾	— 3¼	500
26½	Jan. 7	17½	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines†‡	20⅜	19	19	— 1½	8,800
10¼	Jan. 7	8⅜	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛	1,700
83⅞	Mar. 14	28½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¼	28½	24	— 4½	18,900
83	Jan. 3	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	76	72½	73	— 3	5,300
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	65¼	63	63	— 3	700
99½	Jan. 7	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	+ ¼	100
74	Mar. 17	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	69	63¼	63½	— 5	7,300
96½	Feb. 8	93½	Apr. 17	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93½	93½	93½	— ½	160
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	100	100	100	....	100
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	....	....	165	....	....
65⅝	Mar. 18	52½	Apr. 22	Am. Can.	59¼	52½	52½	— 6½	41,850
113⅝	Jan. 28	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	111	109	109	— 3	800
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy.	66½	55	55½	—10⅛	27,500
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	116	116	....	300
....	....	....	....	Am. Cities pf.	....	....	46	....	....
....	....	....	....	Am. Coal†	....	....	25	....	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	141⅛	Apr. 22	Am. Coal Products.	153½	141¼	141⅛	—11⅞	5,305
117	Apr. 6	116	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	....	....	115¼	....	....
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.o.d.p.	....	....	115½	....	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅛	50¾	50¾	— 1⅞	1,800
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	....	....	101	....	....
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	126	125½	125¼	— 8⅞	800
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	600
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	51	49	49½	— 1½	1,225
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities.	28	28¼	28¼	....	8,300
25⅞	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	25	22	22½	— 2¼	12,500
51	Apr. 18	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	51	47¼	47⅞	— 1	13,500
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	73⅝	63¾	63⅝	— 9¼	65,100
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	100	100	— 1⅝	710
10	Apr. 7	7½	Apr. 22	Am. Malt Corp'n.	8	7½	7½	— 1¾	200
36½	Mar. 9	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34	33	33	1	500
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99⅜	88½	88½	— 9½	48,300
114⅜	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	113	109¼	109¼	— 3⅝	600
94⅝	Apr. 11	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	94½	94	94	— ⅝	800
87¼	Jan. 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	85½	85	85½	— ⅞	200
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	136	136	136	— 4	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	....	....	107	....	200
61¼	Jan. 4	44⅞	Apr. 22	Am. Steel Foundries	50	44¾	44⅞	— 5½	5,400
116½	Jan. 8	106½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	109	103½	108	— 4⅝	8,900
118⅜	Jan. 4	115¼	Mar. 30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ½	100
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable	....	....	67¼	....	....
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128¾	127	127⅝	— ¼	5,800
209⅝	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	195	193	193	— 17	800
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new.	106⅜	103½	103⅝	— ¼	300
55¾	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	48¼	43¾	43⅞	— 3¾	6,900
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅞	97	97	— ⅝	500
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	19	17¼	17¼	— 1⅝	1,800
97⅜	Apr. 10	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	93	86⅜	87½	— 6½	41,500
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	83½	77	77⅛	— 6⅛	54,700
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛	200
77	Jan. 8	62	Jan. 11	Associated Oil	66½	64½	64½	— 1½	1,050
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	100¼	100⅜	— 2⅝	8,500
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100	100	— ½	3,900
115	Jan. 3	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	109	106½	106½	— 8¼	600
118⅝	Jan. 3	84	Apr. 22	BALD. LOCO. WKS	102½	84	86	—15⅝	206,200
109½	Feb. 23	107¼	Jan. 4	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108	108	108	— ½	100
98	Jan. 4	83½	Apr. 22	Balt. & Ohio	85⅝	83½	83½	— 1⅝	6,100
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76½	75¼	75¼	— ½	2,620
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅞	2	2	— ⅛	2,200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	459	417½	420	—48½	3,670
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	134	135	....	600
....	....	....	....	Booth Fisheries	....	....	40	....	....
....	....	....	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	....	....	80	....	....
88	Jan. 17	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85⅜	83½	83½	— 2	1,300
132	Jan. 14	127	Apr. 20	Brooklyn Union Gas	128½	127	127	— 2	400
57	Mar. 28	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	55	55	55	— 2	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	....	....	97⅜	....	....
14	Jan. 12	9	Apr. 5	Bruns. T. & RR.sec.	93	93	93	....	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 8	Buff., Roch. & P.	....	....	114½	....	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	80	80	80	— ⅛	100
87	Jan. 3	80	Apr. 17	Burns Bros.	....	....	109	....	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	....	....	119¾	....	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	....	....	98	....	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	....	....	28¾	....	....
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 8	Butte & Superior††	94⅝	86½	87	— 6¾	82,600
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	22¼	21	21	— 1⅛	4,900
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf.	49⅞	45	45	— 4½	1,200
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	....	....	58¾	....	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	167½	163½	163⅜	— 3	5,750
88⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	88	88	88	....	100
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	52¼	49	49¼	— 2⅛	8,300
111⅛	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	110½	110¼	110⅜	— ⅞	500
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	....	....	290	....	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	....	....	*140	....	....
96⅝	Apr. 11	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	94⅝	88	88	— 6¼	2,400
66⅞	Jan. 5	58¼	Apr. 22	Ches. & Ohio	61½	58¼	58¼	— 2⅜	6,100
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	....	....	8½	....	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	....	....	20	....	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	12	Apr. 18	Chicago Great West.	12¾	12	12	— ¼	1,400
93⅜	Jan. 4	83½	Apr. 22	Chi. Great West. pf.	84⅞	83½	83½	— 1½	900
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	94	91	91½	— 1⅞	5,000
136⅛	Jan. 5	127¾	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129	128⅝	128⅝	— ⅜	400
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	125½	125	125	— 2	825
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	....	....	174	....	....
20⅜	Feb. 7	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	17⅛	15½	16	— 1¼	14,900
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	....	....	120	....	....
136	Jan. 27	131⅝	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	....	....	133	....	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20½	Apr. 22	Chile Copper†	22½	20½	20⅝	— 1⅜	4,300
60	Feb. 19	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper†††	54½	51	51	— 2⅛	12,100
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	40	....	....
76⅞	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	— 5¾	180
....	....	....	....	Cleveland & Pitts.	....	....	70¼	....	....
....	....	....	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	....	....	*45½	....	....
78	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	....	....	71	....	200
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	....	....	109	....	....
53	Jan. 4	38⅛	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¼	34½	39½	— 3⅝	18,700
32½	Jan. 8	25	Apr. 18	Col. & Southern	26½	25	25	— 1	800
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	....	....	46	....	....
48	Apr. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	44	44	44	— 1	200
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	....	....	110	....	....
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 8	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	123¼	120¾	120¾	— 2½	5,300
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	88	81	81½	— 1½	4,500
88	Mar. 10	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	....	....	106½	....	....
110⅝	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	58	58	58	....	50
58	Mar. 29	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.	20	17¾	17¾	— 1⅜	7,900
25¼	Jan. 25	17⅜	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref.	23⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— 2¼	1,000
101½	Jan. 14	91⅜	Apr. 22	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	....	....	45	....	....
45	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	....	....	50	....	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	84	84	84	....	81
*88	Jan. 31	*84	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	89⅞	75	75	—13¾	238,100
69½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	114⅝	112	112	— 4½	1,700
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	216	207½	210	—11	1,320
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	103½	103½	103½	....	100
109⅜	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	....	....	94½	....	....
98¼	Feb. 14	94⅛	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf.	150	149½	150	— ⅝	430
154¼	Jan. 19	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	222	222	222	+ 2	100
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 16	Del., Lack. & West.	10⅞	9	9½	— 1⅜	800
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	22	20	20¾	+ ⅛	1,000
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	....	....	20¾	....	....
140	Feb. 8	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132½	131½	131⅞	— 1⅞	300
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison rts.	....	....	4⅝	....	....
....	....	....	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	....	....	*70	....	....
98½	Apr. 18	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	98¼	98⅝	98½	+ 1⅞	300
10⅜	Jan. 15	10⅜	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	107	106½	107	+ ⅝	200
50⅝	Feb. 5	41¼	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47	42¼	42¾	— 4	24,500
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†	25	24⅝	24⅜	— ⅝	1,400
6	Jan. 11	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	....	....	4½	....	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	....	....	10	....	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	....	....	*30	....	....
....	....	....	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	....	....	100	....	....
....	....	....	....	EASTMAN KODAK	....	....	*805	....	....
66	Jan. 4	60	Apr. 19	Elec. Storage Bat.	69¾	69	69	— ¼	300
48⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36⅝	32	32	— 3	84,000
⅞	Mar. 29	⅛	Mar. 29	Erie rights	....	....	....	....	....
50½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	51¼	48	48	— 2½	5,800
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	48	41	41	— 1	590
....	....	....	....	Erie & Pitts.†	....	....	*82½	....	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	16	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝	500
67¼	Jan. 7	86	Apr. 20	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	40¾	86	87	— 3¼	910
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	329	324	324	....	25
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	....	....	115	....	....
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	167½	159	159	— 6	4,800
495	Jan. 3	410	Apr. 22	General Motors	435	410	410	—25	300
116½	Jan. 3	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	116¾	111	112	— ¾	2,000
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛	— 3½	36,800
116⅜	Mar. 10	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	115¾	114½	114½	— ⅞	1,000
96	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	85¼	84	84	— 4	500
127½	Jan. 4	118¼	Apr. 22	Great Northern pf.	120	118¼	118½	— 1⅝	3,680
50⅜	Jan. 3	36⅜	Apr. 22	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	42⅜	36⅝	37⅜	— 4¾	10,600
53⅜	Mar. 9	41⅛	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananea††	48¼	41⅛	41⅛	— 5¼	4,400
24⅜	Jan. 3	20¾	Apr. 17	Guggenheim Expl'n†	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅝	1,600
74	Apr. 13	73¾	Apr. 18	Gulf States Steel.	....	....	73¾	....	....
75	Apr. 13	75	Apr. 13	Gulf S. S. 2d pf.	....	....	75	....	....
98	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	....	....	96	....	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry. L.&P.pf.	....	....	100	....	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	....	....	180	....	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	....	....	119	....	....
....	....	....	....	Hocking Valley	....	....	112	....	....
122	Mar. 2	120¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	....	....	129	....	....
109½	Jan. 8	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	100¾	99⅜	99⅞	— 1⅛	2,440
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	....	....	300	....	....
49¼	Mar. 18	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	46	42⅜	43	— 2⅜	29,300
21⅝	Jan. 15	15⅜	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Cor.v.t.c.sh.	16⅞	16	16	— ⅝	2,300
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	73	72	72	— 1	1,200
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	....	....	17	....	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	....	....	80¼	....	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	17½	Apr. 19	Int. Agricultural	18¾	17½	17½	— 1½	400
74	Jan. 5	50	Apr. 20	Int. Agricultural pf.	58	50	50¾	— 7⅞	2,700
112½	Apr. 7	108½	Jan. 21	Int. Harv., N. J.	110¾	109¾	110	— 1¾	2,000
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	118	118	118	— 1½	500
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	72⅝	71	71	— 2	500
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	....	....	107	....	....
23½	Jan. 18	18⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	21⅞	20¾	21	± ¾	94,900
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	76	71⅞	74½	± 2	200,700
66¾	Jan. 3	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	49¼	46⅞	46⅞	— 2¼	20,800
111⅜	Feb. 23	109¼	Jan. 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	....	....	109¼	....	....
12⅜	Mar. 20	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾	100
50¾	Jan. 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	48½	45	45	— 3½	500
....	....	....	....	Iowa Central	....	....	6¾	....	....
....	....	....	....	Iowa Central pf.	....	....	18	....	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	80¼	81	81	— 9	1,400
113	Apr. 4	100	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	110	109	109	— 1½	400
68	Apr. 17	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	68	63	63	— 1	210
32½	Jan. 4	24	Apr. 22	Kan. City Southern.	25	24	24½	— ⅞	2,500
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	58½	58¼	58½	— 1½	800
85	Mar. 10	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	....	....	80¼	....	....
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	....	....	111¼	....	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	68½	68½	— 4⅝	1,700
97⅛	Mar. 14	90	Apr. 11	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	97½	97½	97½	....	35
60	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	56⅜	52⅝	52⅝	— 3¼	68,800
5	Apr. 10	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	....	....	5	....	....
29	Mar. 29	29	Mar. 29	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	....	....	29	....	....
130	Feb. 8	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	....	....	128¾	....	....
86	Jan. 6	65	Apr. 22	LACK. STEEL CO.	78	65	65	—10	15,600
106	Jan. 6	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	— 1	500
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West.	....	....	13	....	....
41	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	32	32	32	— 4½	100
54	Apr. 13	48¼	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	53½	48½	48½	— 6½	7,850
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77⅞	76	76	— 1¾	8,600
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	....	....	240	....	....
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	....	....	119	....	....
23½	Jan. 18	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	22¼	22½	22½	+ ½	800
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	+ ½	100
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	....	....	78	....	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	54	54	54	— ⅞	100
198⅝	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	— 7⅛	100
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	....	....	120	....	....
180⅜	Jan. 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	122½	122½	122½	— 2½	100
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	78	78	78	....	100
68½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	66½	66½	— 1½	300
....	....	....	....	Manhattan Beach	....	....	3	....	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	129	Apr. 4	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	....	....	129	....	....
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	....	....	55	....	....
110	Mar. 28	109	Jan. 18	Manhatt. Shirt Co. pf	....	....	110	....	....
75⅝	Jan. 8	57¼	Mar. 8	Maxwell Motors	75⅝	69¼	69¾	— 5	47,600
93	Jan. 8	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85	78	78	— 6¾	3,414
58⅛	Apr. 10	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57	50¾	51	— 8½	9,900
62	Jan. 4	50⅛	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	....	....	55	....	....
105	Feb. 14	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	....	....	105	....	....
123⅛	Jan. 3	80	Apr. 22	Mexican Petroleum	106½	89	89¼	—18	136,500
106⅝	Jan. 3	95	Mar. 1	Mex. Petroleum pf.	....	....	97½	....	....
39⅛	Apr. 3	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper†††	35⅛	33½	33⅝	— ⅛	10,900

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
10 Coal & Iron Bank
200 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Electric Properties Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Foundation Co. Com. & Pfd.
50 Germania Insurance
25 German-American Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
100 Bronx National Bank
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
500 City & Suburban Homes
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 International Salt
10 Niagara Insurance
25 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Am. Gas & Electric Co.
Am. Light & Trac. Co.
Cities Service Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pw. Co. Stocks

Am. Pow. & Lt. Deb. 6s, 2016
Detroit & Suburban Gas Co. 5s
Indiana Lighting Co. 1st 4s
Driggs Seabury 1st 6s, '16-'20

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Yukon-Alaska Trust

(Guggenheim Exploration Co.)

Bought—Sold—Quoted

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

BANK and TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
SAPULPA PRODUCING CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
COLORADO POWER COMPANY
CELLULOID CO. OF AMER.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Will Buy

Gen. Gas & Elec. Preferred

H.F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas "Rights"
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

United Drug Co.
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
45 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

American Brass Co.
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
Yale & Towne
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Semet Solvay
Sulzberger Pfd.
Nat. Surety
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Tel. 1630 Broad

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 22, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 6% pf.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	80	83
Alb. & Sus. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	147
Do pf. ($50)...	1,681,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	51	51½
Am. L. & Tr..	16,448,200	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	375	385
Do pf.	14,256,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	111½	113½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,255,100	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	86½
Am. Pub. Ut..	2,165,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	44	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	78	82
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52	55
Do 6% pf. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Arng. Power 1st 6s, '35..	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '40	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '51..	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 5s, '57....	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	98½
B. C. 1st 5s, '32	2,364,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. G. El. 5s, '48	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	93
Cal. R. & P..	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	83¾	84½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	107¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,408,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s..	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chin. Con. Ice. G. & E. ($50)	2,493,050	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '30....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Cities Serv....	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	175	180
Do pf.	31,108,420	½	M	Apr 1, 16	81½	83½
C. Ft. H. & T. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
C. H. & T. 1st pf. 5s, '51	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	101
Colo. Power....	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '51....	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '50	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Ck., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	67
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	86	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Con. Ec. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. I. of N. J.	15,000,000	..	S	Jan 15,16	70	71
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '30	14,020,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20..	7,170,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	..
Dallas El. Co. 1st 5s, '36..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '48	2,550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Elec. Ill. 1st 5s, '51....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	78	82
El. L. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	100	103
Emp. District Elec. pf.....	1,093,800	..	..	.....	85	88
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '21....	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93¼	..
Ev. G. & E. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '32..	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s..	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	..
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s....	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	100½
Do 1st 5s, '46..	2,538,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	87½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98½
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '40, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
Jack. & Bat. Ct. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '33.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '40	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75¼	76
Joplin & Pitt. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L. con. 5s, '51..	9,043,080	..	..	.....	..	20
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	..	07
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. B. L. 5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. E. 5s, '22..	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '29..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C. Met. R. con. 1st 5s, '51	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
K. G. & E. pf.	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	99	101
Do 5s, '22....	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '35	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s..	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '24	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.....	661,100	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '49..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	76
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	86
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	60	61
Do pf.	8,380,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	103¾	104½
N.Y.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	102
N. Y. West'r 1GM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
O. & C. B. R. & E. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Ont. Power....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	49
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do db. 6s, '21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O. E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Pac. G. & E.	32,096,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	58	58½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 22, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	92½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	90½	93
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Ponthac Light 5s, '27.....	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
P.G. El. 5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104⅛	104⅝
Rep. R. & L.	6,200,000	..	..	.....	20	29
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	73	76
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E. R. R. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	59	61
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	87
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23.....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scran. R. 5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,080,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '53..	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
2d Av. recf. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	95
Sierra & S. F. Pr. 1st 5s, '40	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	80	93
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	102½	105
Do gen. 5s, '39	13,360,000	1¼	S	J. & J.	90½	90
S. W. P. & L. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L. H. & P. 5s, '29	710,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '35	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$12	$12½
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$37¼	$38¼
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,913,400	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33.....	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do pf	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	53½	55½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,160,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	94
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,809,568	..	..	.....	54	56
Ut. Pr. 1st 5s, '36	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76½	78
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17½	18½
Do 6s, 1922..	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	97¾	98½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	82½	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	82	85½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	80¾
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	85	90
Western Pwr.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	17
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60	61
Wheeling Tr. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Wis. Edi'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$44½
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

‡Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 22, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do deb. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	96
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,035,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,363,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield Un. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103¾
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1940....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	75	75½
Washton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	100¾	107½
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,16	115	118
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	..	287
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	852	856
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	345	350
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	505	515
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	6,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	190	195
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	425	440
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	172
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	12	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	118
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	231	234
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	93
Sth Av. R. R.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	325	335
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	95	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Weste'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 22, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	525	535
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	6	S	Nov 1, 15	200	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*	S	Jan 3, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	610	620
Chs. P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	240	245
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 16	395	398
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	..	Q	Apr 1, 16	180	185
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	437	440
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	178	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia....	300,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	315	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4800
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	920	930
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	180	195
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex...	200,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	340	355
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	500
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	182	188
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	295	305
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	240	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	S	Feb 10,16	268	271
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	180	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	302
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	..	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	380	390
N. Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,16	200	..
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	240	..
Park	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	420	435
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Jan	Jan 1, 16	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	120
3d Ward....	500,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	140	146
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	450	455
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	460	462
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	144	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	515	..
Columbia	2,000,000	7	Q	Mar 3, 16	548	552
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1165	1185
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	310
Equit

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NEW RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty-nine (39) First Mortgage 20-Year 6% Gold Bonds of the New River Lumber Company of the face value of $1,000 each, numbered as follows:

2	141	217	370
23	147	228	407
32	183	229	411
41	189	271	434
55	194	294	436
94	198	298	444
102	199	306	456
109	206	321	462
118	215	355	490
128	216	366	

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of $1,050 per bond at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of June 1916, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

Dated, New York, April 13, 1916.

NOTICE.

To the holders of certificates of deposits of The Central Trust Company for first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Cross-town Railroad Company, dated October 1, 1896, and maturing October 1, 1996.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, the Bondholders' Committee, duly appointed by agreement dated July 22, 1908, have authorized a payment of $65 per $1,000 bond to holders of certificates of deposit of The Central Trust Company upon presentation of said certificate of deposit to The Central Trust Company at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after April 24, 1916.

JOHN W. HAMER,
W. C. HEPPENHEIMER,
A. MERRITT TAYLOR,
HORACE A. DOAN,
CHARLES E. LOXLEY,
Committee.

GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT,
Attorneys to the Committee.
Dated April 18, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1ST, 1951:

Notice is hereby given that nine (9) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

8	25	200
11	70	487
16	91	750

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1916, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO LOUIS BUDNICK, AND TO ALL WHOM it may concern:

Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by the undersigned against the Baker Electric Victoria Automobile Model L, 1908, equipped with a 40-cell sparkling battery and 30x3½ Clincher tires, belonging to Louis Budnick and now in the possession of the undersigned, the undersigned will sell said personal property at the auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at the office of the undersigned at Sixty-second Street West, opposite Central Park, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1916, at 12 M., as provided by the lien law of the State of New York.

Dated New York, April 15th, 1916.

THE NEW YORK ELECTRIC GARAGE CORPORATION,
By R. EMLYN JONES, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On the 24 day of May, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, No. 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, the undersigned will sell a Model 17-A Winton, 1910, Touring Car automobile at public auction to the highest bidder for the account of Thomas Ingram McNeece in order to satisfy a lien which the undersigned holds upon said automobile. Said sale will be held in accordance with the provisions of Article IX., Chapter 38, of the Laws of 1909.

THE WINTON COMPANY,
Formerly
THE WINTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
CRISP, RANDALL & CRISP, Attorneys,
80 Broadway, N. Y.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wednesday and Friday. Henry Lilly Co., Auctioneers, 88-90 Reade St.

FOR MONEY ADVANCED
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Wednesday, April 26th, 1916,
At 1 P. M.,
AT 539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
A Very Fine Stock of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Comprising Anatolians, Babylonians, Circassians, Daghestans, Chinese Mahjarans, Serebends, Meccas, Kurdistans, Mahals, Cashmeres, Beloochistans, Afghan Bokharas, Camel's Hair, Kermanshahs, Khorassans, Bejars, Saraplis, Kazaks, Iranshahs, Daghestans, Sarouks, Ossmanlas, Dozars, Durbends, Mosuls, etc.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERELMUTTER, 208 CANAL STREET.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5362 Spring.

STOCKS AND PLANTS FRANK JACOBVITZ BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4209.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 304 Broadway.

Michael M. Welsz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

DAN'L GREENWALD, 23 LISPENARD STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 1786.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 383-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE STANDARD ALCOHOL COMPANY:

Please take notice that the following order was duly made, entered, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1916, in the action entitled "Charles M. Holker, Complainant, vs. Standard Alcohol Company, Defendant":

Now on the 31st day of March, 1916, come the petitioners, MATTHEW C. FLEMING and FRANCIS F. WHITE, having filed their Petition dated the 31st day of March, 1916, as Receivers of the above named Defendant and its properties, appointed herein by order of this Court bearing date the 1st day of March, 1915, and filed in the office of the Clerk thereof on the same date, and move thereon for an Order with reference to the matters set forth in said Petition, and thereupon and upon consideration thereof, and upon motion of GOULD & WILKIE, Solicitors for the said Receivers, and upon the annexed Consents, it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that all the creditors of the above named defendant Company be and they hereby are directed to file with the Receivers at the offices of GOULD & WILKIE, Solicitors for the Receivers, at No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1916, their claims, duly verified.

(Printed forms for proving claims may be obtained at the above address.)

FURTHER ORDERED that any and all creditors who shall not file such claims on or before said 1st day of May, 1916, be and they hereby are barred from thereafter making any claim against the said defendant Company or against the Receivers, or any funds in their possession or control, and shall be precluded from all benefit and distribution which may be granted or made under order of this Court. And it is

FURTHER ORDERED that service of this Order be made by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors at their addresses as the same appear on the books of the defendant Company within five (5) days from the date of this Order and by publishing a copy of such Notice in The New York Times once a week for four (4) successive weeks, the last publication to be not later than the 25th day of April, 1916, which shall be and hereby is declared to be sufficient service thereof.

CHARLES M. HOUGH, U. S. D. J.

GOULD & WILKIE, Solicitors for Receivers, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

EXPECT NO LETUP IN STEEL DEMAND

Millowners Look for Big Home Consumption if Preparedness Program Goes Through.

ITALY NEEDS 100,000 TONS

But British and French Interests Are Prepared to Take Care of Their Governments' Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—British and French interests assert that they are prepared to take care of future requirements of shells and shrapnel for their respective Governments. This does not mean, however, that they can produce enough steel to maintain operations at the pace set. Machine shops that have been working overtime on munitions for the Allies are turning their attention to other channels to supplant that business when existing contracts have been filled. Many of the war orders expiring June 1 were accompanied by options extending beyond that period. It is believed that these will be taken advantage of.

Steel makers will not be affected to such an extent. As most of the steel produced in Great Britain will be utilized in the manufacture of war material, American steel makers will have to take care of the supply of neutrals that formerly were dependent on European countries for a supply. If the preparedness program of the United States is carried forward many of the plants engaged in the manufacture of equipment and ordnance for European countries will turn their attention to supplying the nome demand.

That there will be no falling off in the demand for steel during the European war is realized by American steel makers, who are going ahead with extensions and improvements to increase output. Italy, Russia, and the neutral countries of Europe require large quantities of iron and steel, and the United States is the only country to which they can turn. This is evidenced by the fact that Italy has made inquiries here for 100,000 tons of Bessemer steel. Japan has been supplying a large amount of material to Russia, but her supply will soon be exhausted, as China and other Asiatic centres draw upon Japan for supplies.

It is believed the Steel Corporation is preparing to enter the market for large tonnages of Bessemer and basic iron. In case they do they will clean up all available iron of these grades, and a sharp advance will result. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company in addition to obtaining the Andrews & Hitchcock furnace, has contracted for 60,000 tons of Bessemer for delivery during the remainer of the year. The Republic Iron and Steel Company has contracted for 75,000 tons of basic iron for delivery during the next four months at $18.50. Bessemer is firmly established at $21.50 a ton, valleys; basic, $18 to $18.25; Foundry No. 2, $18.50 to $19.

Expect Advance on Rails.

An advance in light rails will be forthcoming soon. The advance on standard sections Bessemer steel to $33 a ton will become effective May 1. The order of the Pennsylvania Company for 205,000 tons was the largest single order of record, and was dividend practically among all the Northern mills rolling rails. Steel Corporation mills in Pittsburgh and Chicago will receive between 100,000 and 115,000 tons. The Wheeling & Lake Erie has contracted for 15,000 tons with the Carnegie Steel Company.

Effective April 15, steel boiler tubes were advanced $8 a ton. Makers of charcoal tubes lowered discounts three to six points. Mills making boiler and locomotive tubes are sold up eight months ahead, and some Eastern mills are sold up to the close of the year. Steel and iron pipe and oil country goods have been advanced $2 a ton. The Wheeling Steel and Iron Company on April 17 advanced prices on black steel pipe $2 a ton, and on galvanized pipe $4 a ton.

Ship builders have paid as high as 6 cents for plates for prompt delivery. For delivery within ten or twelve weeks mills have no trouble obtaining 4.25 cents. Eastern Pennsylvania mills quote 4.75 cents, delivery at convenience of mill, and have no trouble getting 4 cents to 4.25 cents for nearby delivery. Owing to the high cost of steel, the Southern Railway has ordered 3,250 wooden box cars.

High prices have stopped many building projects. Yet last month erectors accepted contracts aggregating 82 per cent. of the capacity of structural mills. Most of the projects carried forward are for shop extension and for bridge work that cannot be delayed.

Exporting Tin Plates.

Tin plate is among the active export commodities. Contracts have been taken by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company for 5,000 boxes for export at $5 a box. Specifications against contracts have been the heaviest in the history of the industry. Mills have trouble in obtaining sheet bars, largely curtailing output. Independent sheet mills have been suffering from a lack of bars and as a result prices are maintained which otherwise would cause a sag in quotations.

Billets and sheet bars continue scarce. Such sales as are made are of odd lots and in small quantities. For delivery over the third quarter Bessemer and open-hearth billets and bars are held at $45 a ton, Pittsburgh. Forging billets are quoted at $68 a ton.

An early advance in wire products is expected. Premiums are being paid on all wire goods. On wire nails as high as 10 cents a keg is offered above the ruling price, $2.40 a keg. Rod mills have no stock to sell, and the nominal quotation of $60 a ton is made on wire rods.

Makers of nuts, bolts, washers, &c., are making large shipments to New York. In turn these deliveries are shipped abroad. The embargo on New England shipments has been removed, accelerating shipments East.

Inquiries for steel bars have fallen off. Not because of any falling off in requirements, but because buyers find it useless to make inquiries. Ordinary steel bars are selling at 2.50c. to 2.75c. Agricultural implement makers recently placed some contracts for steel bars, getting concessions under 2.50c.

The output of shafting this year will be the greatest in the history of the country. Prices are very stiff and 5c. has been obtained for fairly prompt shipment. Iron bars are also a good seller and mills are sold up several months ahead.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company has placed contracts for the erection of a new blast furnace of 500-tons capacity, to be built at Steelton, Penn. Contract calls for completion Jan. 1, 1917. The project included the regrouping of the furnace plant and the old stacks will be dismantled as new units are completed.

SHOWS PROFIT IN SHIPPING.

C. W. Morse Schooner Will Have $100,000 Income on One Trip.

C. W. Morse, President of the United States Steamship Company, 43 Exchange Place, called attention yesterday to the demand for ocean-going ships and the necessity on the part of the United States Government to assist shipping in every way possible. Illustrating his point of view, he directed attention to the fact that the four-masted schooner Northland, which is one of the ships under control of the United States Steamship Company, sailed for Piraeus, Greece, April 20, with a general freight cargo. The freight money received amounted to about $60,000.

There was also purchased and loaded on board the schooner for account of the company about 1,200 tons of coal at the market price in New York, approximately $4 per ton. This coal is to be sold in Piraeus, Greece, at a minimum of $50 per ton. The profit accruing, together with the freight money received, will make an income of more than $100,000 for the outgoing trip.

CALL WAGE DEMAND UNFAIR.

Railroads Say Men Seeking More Wages Are Not Justified.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—In order that the stockholders may have a comprehensive understanding of the issues involved in the demands of railroad employes in freight-train service for a basic eight-hour day, with time and half-time for overtime, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is issuing a statement to its stockholders explaining what the movement means to those whose capital is invested in American railroads, setting forth the financial condition of the carriers as well as the working conditions of the employes involved. Other railroads in Eastern territory are issuing similar statements.

The statement quotes from the comment of President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, when he said:

"I shall not discuss the merits of their demand. I doubt if I am at this moment qualified to do so, although I have spent more than thirty years in the service, and part of the time in the very same branches of the service represented by these four brotherhoods.

"The particular men involved in this movement are said to be about 300,174 in number, or 18.2 per cent. of the total number of men employed by the railroads, while the wages they now receive are in amount equal to 28.2 per cent. of the wages paid to all the men."

Amplifying and illustrating how the railroads view the men's demands, Mr. Willard says:

"The railroad payroll for 1914 was $1,381,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the entire cost of operating the roads. Out of every dollar paid by the public for transportation, forty-five cents immediately goes to pay the labor for operating the roads. The steadily advancing wages have given employes an increasing share of railroad income, as is shown by the following:

Year.	Gross Business of Railroads.	Wages Employes' Paid Employes.	Share of Gross.
1900.....	$1,487,000,000	$577,000,000	38.8%
1905.....	2,082,000,000	839,000,000	40.3%
1910.....	2,752,000,000	1,143,000,000	41.5%
1911.....	2,789,000,000	1,208,000,000	43.3%
1912.....	2,938,000,000	1,252,000,000	44.3%
1913.....	3,125,000,000	1,373,000,000	43.9%
1914.....	3,047,000,000	1,381,000,000	45.3%

"In the so-called 5 per cent. rate case it was shown that railroad wages on the fifty-two Eastern railroads increased, 1913 over 1910, $48,600,000.

"In its decision in the rate case the Interstate Commerce Commission stated: 'In view of a tendency toward a diminishing net operating income, as shown by the facts described, we are of the opinion that the net operating income of the railroads in official classification territory, taken as a whole, is smaller than is demanded in the interest of both the general public and the railroads.'

"Chairman Harlan, in his own minority report, stated: 'My own view of the record has been, and is, that the carriers in that territory, considered collectively, are in need of more additional net income than the amount, $50,000,000, which they estimated the proposed 5 per cent. increase in rates would yield.'"

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 22, 1916.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	485,001	1,441,388	387,826
Tuesday	416,485	1,244,406	351,125
Wednesday..	697,781	829,280	279,637
Thursday ..	586,079	694,621	392,800
Friday—Exchange closed.	326,262	443,400	220,425
Saturday	596,262	443,400	349,669
Total week.	2,761,868	5,428,449	2,191,073
Year to date.	51,772,000	34,101,543	27,985,317

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,000,000	$8,735,000	$3,734,000
Tuesday	3,716,000	6,298,500	2,786,000
Wednesday..	3,777,500	7,297,000	3,394,000
Thursday ..	2,510,250	5,303,500	2,447,500
Friday—Exchange closed.		4,854,000	2,356,000
Saturday	2,476,000	2,959,500	1,407,000
Total week.	$16,473,750	$38,132,500	$16,125,000
Year to date.	341,477,450	240,256,000	268,453,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	April 15, '16.	April 17, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	2,761,548	5,428,440	— 2,666,892
Banks	80	9	+ 51

BONDS.

R.R. & mis.	$12,278,000	$32,220,000	—$20,447,500
Gov't	3,784,250	170,500	+ 3,613,750
State	15,000	89,000	— 74,000
City	369,000	147,000	+ 249,000
Total all.	$16,473,700	$33,132,500	—$16,658,800

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

—May.— —July.—

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
April 17.....	$1.16⅜	$1.13½	$1.15¾	$1.12¾
April 18.....	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14¼	1.12⅝
April 19.....	1.14	1.11⅞	1.13⅜	1.12
April 20.....	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14½	1.13¼
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	1.14½	1.11½	1.14½	1.11⅛
Week's range..	1.16⅜	1.11½	1.15¾	1.11⅛

—Sept.— —Cash— 3 Wtrn.

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	1.12⅝	$1.10⅜	$1.21	$1.20
April 18.....	1.12	1.10¼	1.20½	1.19¼
April 19.....	1.13⅜	1.10⅛	1.17¾	..
April 20.....	1.12¾	1.10¾	..	..
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	1.11⅜	1.09½	..	..
Week's range..	1.12⅞	1.09½	1.21	1.17⅜

—May.— —July.—

CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	76	75¼	77⅛	76¼
April 18.....	76½	75¾	77⅝	76⅝
April 19.....	77	75¾	77	76½
April 20.....	75¾	75⅛	76¾	76⅜
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	76	74⅞	76⅝	75¾
Week's range..	76½	74⅞	77⅛	75¾

—Sept.— —Cash— 2 Red.

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	77	76⅜	..	..
April 18.....	76⅝	76⅜	76½	75¼
April 19.....	76½	76	75½	75
April 20.....	76½	75¾	76½	75
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	76¼	75¾	76	75
Week's range..	77	75¾	76½	75

—May.— —July.—

OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	45¾	44⅞	43½	42¾
April 18.....	45⅝	44⅝	43¼	42⅜
April 19.....	45⅝	44⅝	43¼	42⅞
April 20.....	45¼	44⅞	43⅜	42⅝
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	45	44⅜	43	41⅝
Week's range..	45¾	44⅜	43¼	41⅝

—Sept.— —Cash— Standards.

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	40¾	39⅝	46½	46
April 18.....	39⅞	39⅝	46¼	45¾
April 19.....	39¾	39½	46	45¾
April 20.....	39⅜	39½	46	..
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	39¾	39	45¾	45¼
Week's range..	40¼	39	46¼	45¾

Provisions.

—May.— —July.—

LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	$11.75	$11.67	$11.90	$11.85
April 18.....	11.72	11.67	11.87	11.82
April 19.....	11.70	11.62	11.82	11.75
April 20.....	11.75	11.60	11.80	11.75
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	11.90	11.70	11.97	11.85
Week's range..	11.90	11.60	11.97	11.75

—May.— —July.—

RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	$12.40	$12.32	$12.55	$12.50
April 18.....	12.32	12.32	12.50	12.47
April 19.....	12.30	12.17	12.42	12.32
April 20.....	12.20	12.12	12.35	12.27
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	12.35	12.22	12.55	12.35
Week's range..	12.40	12.12	12.55	12.27

—May.— —July.—

PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.....	$23.00	$23.00	$23.06	$22.92
April 18.....	23.17	23.15	23.12	23.00
April 19.....	23.20	23.15	23.10	22.95
April 20.....	23.22	23.10	23.09	22.90
April 21.....	Holiday.			
April 22.....	23.35	23.20	23.25	23.07
Week's range..	23.35	23.00	23.25	22.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

—May.— —July.— —Oct.—

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.	11.89	11.82	12.04	11.97	12.22	12.14
April 18.	11.95	11.88	12.00	12.04	12.27	12.22
April 19.	11.90	11.80	12.03	11.94	12.22	12.13
April 20.	11.91	11.82	12.05	11.97	12.23	12.18
April 21.	Holiday.					
April 22.	Holiday.					
Wk's re.	11.95	11.80	12.09	11.94	12.27	12.13

—Dec.— —Jan.— —Mar.—

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 17.	12.38	12.32	12.44	12.36	12.58	12.54
April 18.	12.44	12.38	12.49	12.45	12.65	12.59
April 19.	12.40	12.30	12.45	12.34	12.58	12.52
April 20.	12.41	12.36	12.46	12.43	12.63	12.61
April 21.	Holiday.					
April 22.	Holiday.					
Wk's re.	12.44	12.30	12.49	12.34	12.63	12.50

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	87,981	48,005	368,315	$309,515
Tues. ...	66,540	48,385	267,835	205,125
Wed.	98,128	31,896	256,410	895,000
Thurs. ..	100,825	35,198	278,735	658,735
Fri.	Holiday			
Sat.	53,420	30,125	151,785	80,000
Total.	406,874	193,609	1,323,280	$2,357,375

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Acolian Web.	15	12	12	—13⅛
39,900	*Aet. E. w.i..	23¼	17⅝	17⅝	— 5
2,080	Ajax R., Inc.	69½	65	65¼	— 3¼
27,725	†Al.-B. C. M.	70	55	65	..
450	Am. Nav.	11½	11	11	..
800	Am. Drug S..	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	..
2,385	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	33⅜	31½	31½	— 1⅜
1,050	A. G. & W. I. S. pf..	49	47	47	— 2
420	Batt. Tube C.	114	113	114	— ⅛
5,315	*Butler Chem.	7¼	4½	6⅝	+ 2½
585	*Can. C. & F.	72	66	69½	+ 2½
95	C. C. & F. pf.	87	84½	87	..
2,000	Can. Nat. G..	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10	Carbon Steel.	63	63	63	..
2,880	*Car. L. & P.	6	5½	5¼	— ⅛
14,005	Chev. Motor.	190	178	182	— 3½
765	Con. Ordnance	25½	25	25	— ⅛
350	Carwen Steel.	85½	85½	85½	— 1
1,021	Cp. R. & H.	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
56,400	*Cuba C. Sug.	62½	55	55	— 6½
7,300	*Cuba C.S.pf.	93⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— 2½
10	Curtiss Aero.	45	45	45	+ ⅛
1,000	David. Cem.	60⅜	58	58	— 1½
2,125	Drigg-Seab.	150	137	137	—10
1,950	*Electric Gun	1¾	1½	1½	..
2,430	Emerson Ph..	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
11,600	*Gaston, W. & W., w. i..	69	63	63	— 5
145	*Gen. Ry. Sig.	97½	96⅞	97	+ ⅜
6,900	Grant M. Car	9½	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
400	Hart'an Corp.	73	70	70	..
1,950	H. & B. C. Co.	40½	38⅝	39⅝	— 2⅝
110	*Hendee Mfg..	30	29	29	..
566	Holly S. Corp.	45⅜	41	41	— 4½
900	H. S. C. pf....	97¼	93	96	— 1½
320	Int. A. F. Sc.	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— 1⅛
2,110	Inter. Rubber.	14	12	12⅜	— 1⅝
900	*Interna. Mot.	20	10	10	— 5
2,000	Kath. B. pf..	28⅝	22½	22½	— 2⅝
6,500	Kene. Zinc C.	14⅞	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
600	*S. S. Kresge.	127	123	123	— ¾
530	Lake T. B. pf.	9¼	8¼	8¾	..
600	*Lake Tor. R.	9¼	9	9	..
15,000	*Lyon Phono.	9⅝	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
1,900	Mar. Ar. Aco..	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
3,600	*Maxim Muni.	7	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
110	Marlin Arms..	29	29	29	..
83,000	*Midvale Steel	63⅜	57	57	— 6¼
8,000	*Portman Rim.	122	115	117	+ 2
1,445	Peerless	25	20	23	..
3,000	Rock Island..	⅞	⅛	⅛	..
2,850	*S. M. C. Co.	60	60	64	— 5½
4,300	Sec. Lead	16¾	15⅜	15⅝	— 1
900	St. L., R. M. & F. v. t. c.	37	36	37	..
125	St. L. & S. F.	13	12	13	..
1,525	Spring. B. Co.	59½	56½	57½	— ⅛
310	S. B. Co. pf.	102	101	101	— 1
100	Stand. Mot..	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
11,300	Sub.B.v.t.ctfs.	34⅞	33	33	— 1½
8,800	*Tob. Prod....	42½	38½	38½	— 3¼
700	Tri.P.v.t.ctfs..	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8,950	Un. Pr. Sh..	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4,090	*U. S. L. & H.	3¼	2⅝	3	— ⅛
800	U.S.L.&H.pf..	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..
1,000	Univ. Motors.	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10	Wash. Motor.	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
3,055	White Motors.	50½	48	48	— 2¼
2,300	World Film v. t. ctfs....	1⅝	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
16,200	*Zinc. Concen.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

600	Anglo-Amer..	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
50	Crescent P. L.	41	41	41	..
174	Illinois P. L.	176	170	174	— 1
105	Ind. Pipeline.	118	118	118	— 1½
246	Ohio Oil....	225	220	222	..
475	Pierce Oil....	13⅜	12¾	12¾	..
34	Prairie P. L.	210	205	207	— 8
10	Prairie O. & G.	305	295	295	..
151	St. O. of Cal.	245	234	240	..
5	St. O. of Ind.	329	328	328	— 2
90	S. O. of N. J.	505	493	500	— 6
98	S. O. of N. Y.	306	301	304	— 3
205	Un. Tank L....	82	81¼	81½	— 1⅜

OTHER OIL STOCKS

2,935	Am. Oil & G.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
4,300	*Bar. O. & G.	3	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
3,900	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Rec.).	21⅜	20	20¼	— ⅝
2,200	*Cos. O. & G.	7	6¼	7	+ ⅛
1,500	Cos. O. & G.pf.	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2,120	Empire Pet....	7⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
14,080	*Federal Oil....	1¾	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
900	*Houston Oil..	16⅝	15	15	— 1
4,050	*Inter. Petrol.	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅞
5,000	Linc. Gas-Oil..	35	35	35	..
225	Mex. Petrol....	18½	18½	18½	+ 2⅛
88,000	*Midwest Oil	53	40	41	—10
3,200	†Midw. O. pf.	85	75	75	—11
350	Midwest Ref..	61	59	59	— 7
7,000	*Musko. Ref..	3	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
57,000	*Nata. Oil....	17	11	12	— 4
1,875	*Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3,200	Okla. P. & R.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1,400	*Pan-Am. Pet.	48⅝	47⅜	47⅜	..
500	Pulpa.....	11¼	11	11	..
5,300	*T. W. Oil....	74	70	73	— 6
220	*Vent. C. Oil.	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
4,000	Vic. Oil-Gas.	50	50	50	..
7,500	*Victoria Oil..	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Johnson ⊂ East Coast Transp Co.
Sbaratta ⊂ Schimmenmunk Con Co.
Fischer ⊂ P & R Co.
Perrin ⊂ Blake.
Lamb ⊂ Lally.
Bachmann ⊂ Mass Mutual L I Co.
Reynolds ⊂ U S (2.)
Prairie Oil Co ⊂ Globe & Rutgers P I Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.—Vacuum Cleaner Co. ⊂ Innovation Electric Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Baldwin Co ⊂ Howard Co.
Barrett Mfg Co ⊂ Ewing.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M., Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges.
Charles Hurley.
Orson R Ronk.
Andre Tridon.
Avraham Sofer.
Samuel Mayers.
Vester Bertolette.
Samuel Haskell.
Fishmans & Fried.
B & F Schwartz.
Margolies & Markowitz.
Joseph L. Blackburn.
Albert H Whybrow.
August Hasting.
Abraham Montag.
Phelps Bros & Co.
Salt Adler.
Benjamin J. Brinkley.
J. W. Constantine.
Mark H Silverstone.
J. P. Hanft.
A. K. L. H. Goldfarb.
John H Muller.
Adolph Geller.
Herman Engel.
Julian W. Rodolitz.
Sarah Wasserman ⊂ Under objection.
Samuel Cohen.
Louis Wolf.
Henry Weil.
Felix Kunsler.
Leonard Landes.
Max Globe.
Richard S Peale.
George Ackary.
Nadlerie & Sons.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10.30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Case on ⊂ Sullivan ⊂ Wunsch.
Same ⊂ Cielio.
Same ⊂ Cantineo.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 325.
Ruhnke ⊂ Penn Coal Co.
At 10 A. M.
Petersen ⊂ Hind. McWilliams ⊂ same.

STATE

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Old calendar.
Curtis ⊂ Curtis.
Un Leaf & Bldg ⊂ CoNY ⊂ Ireland.
New calendar.
People & ⊂ Steeplechase Park Co.
Bklyn Bank in CNY ⊂ Gen 4% ⊂ Bklyn.
The new calendar was ordered for Jan. 17, but the old calendar cases were not exhausted until now.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I, Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Litigated motions.
Bradstreet ⊂ Continental Co ⊂ Bradstreet Co.
Plant ⊂ Nat Nassau Bk.
Assn ⊂ Motor Purchasers, Inc ⊂ Motor Purchasers, Inc.
Hadnovsk ⊂ Wirth.
O'Mally ⊂ Gen Bak Co.
Lowys ⊂ Seller.
Thayer ⊂ Ferrell.
Ramseys ⊂ Bainbridge.
Gibbs ⊂ Beaver.
Prince ⊂ Bebat.
Lange ⊂ Diamond.
Gronskurth ⊂ Anderson.
Thayer ⊂ Ferrell.
Voron ⊂ Hait, Inc ⊂ Voron.
Richefer ⊂ Schmid.
Forg ⊂ Winston.
Bernstein ⊂ Gintowick.
Salvation Army ⊂ Williams.
Capes ⊂ Capes.
Glones ⊂ Pettrich.
Holder ⊂ Holder.
Mount Life Ac ⊂ Mont ⊂ Monte.
Michaels ⊂ Levy.
Red Star Exp Co ⊂ Atlantic Coast Line.
Fried ⊂ Goldman.
Dudrey ⊂ Dudrey.
Stewart ⊂ Stewart (2.)
Reuping ⊂ Deutsch.
Abel ⊂ Mosbie Idtng.
Gonzalez ⊂ Gonzales.
Phillips Typewriter ⊂ Bond & Mortgage.
Lowins ⊂ Douglas.
Wolf ⊂ Lluch.
Uvalde Asph Pav ⊂ CNY.
Amer & British Mfg ⊂ Internat Power.
Planten ⊂ Nat Nassau Bank of NY.
Re Southwold Dev.
Haviland ⊂ Allen.
Green ⊂ Green.
CNY ⊂ Hock Import.
Re Levine.
NY Tit & Ins & Trust Co ⊂ W Plainsm.
Bruce ⊂ Sarracena.
Re Childs.
Pick ⊂ Weichselbaum.
Re Collis ⊂ Woiff.
Re Hammerstein.
R Wallach ⊂ Co ⊂ Dermott.
Van Horn ⊂ Van Horn.
Cushman & D Mfg Co ⊂ Goldsmith Bros Inc.
Re Manasche.
Terk ⊂ 2d Ave Dev, Inc.
Wesin ⊂ Canazza.
Wackrow ⊂ Wackrow.
Re Einstein.
Waxman ⊂ Parcel Post Deliver Co.
Nigro ⊂ same.
Oberhard ⊂ same.
Halem ⊂ same (2.)
O'Connor ⊂ O'Connor (2.)
Compo Steel Co, Inc ⊂ Union Motor Co, Inc ⊂ Schubert Cotton, Inc.
Baird & ⊂ Spredergast.
Altheimer ⊂ Hiebe & Co
Barber ⊂ Fargo.
Seaboard Trading Co ⊂ Pretzold.
Nat Bk of Republic of Chicago ⊂ Gartenlaub.
Re Heckt (Palmer.)
Hammargreen ⊂ Board of Education.
Steiner ⊂ CNY.
Dusenbury ⊂ McBride.
Delches ⊂ same.
Gould ⊂ Tex Pac Ry.
Kashowitz ⊂ Kaurich.
Hoffmeister ⊂ Hoffmeister.
Ticket Co.
Balkowitch ⊂ Balkin.
State Grand Lodge of NY ⊂ Shaw.
Duffy ⊂ Duffy.
NY Bay ⊂ Ick ⊂ Thomas.
Re Dangler ⊂ Snook.
Pinkier ⊂ Friedenberg.
Glassberg Mfg Co ⊂ Wattenberg.
Murray ⊂ Wolf Rity.
Carter ⊂ Herman.
Re Excelsior Stbt.
Altman & Co ⊂ Sydco Photonic Corp.
Clapp ⊂ Lee Coffin.
Benedict ⊂ Benedict.
NY Investors' Corp ⊂ McLaughlin.
Re Brecklinhige (Brinkerhoff.)
Re Himmel Dress Co (Kohn.)
Lingg ⊂ Addonis.
Loginsky ⊂ Fleming.
Palmer ⊂ Kamen.
Green ⊂ Carmana Rlty.
Stock ⊂ Stock.
Poll ⊂ Keller.
Meyer ⊂ Singer.
Re Mautner Bros.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Van Loon ⊂ R Lawrence Smith, Inc.
Holmes ⊂ Camp, Jr. (2.)
Re Attorney St.
Moses ⊂ M & S Automatic Machine Co.
Minaldi ⊂ Minaldi.
Parks ⊂ Parks.
Harding ⊂ Gaillard.
Abramowitz ⊂ Abramowitz.
Purdy ⊂ Purdy.
Briggs ⊂ Gouraud.
Simpson ⊂ Simpson.
Kelly ⊂ O'Brien.
Briggs ⊂ Gotthold.
Frank ⊂ Frank.
Butler ⊂ Butler.
Feinstein ⊂ Feinstein.
Marek ⊂ Marek.
Kaufman ⊂ Kaufman.
Tvrdik ⊂ Tvrdik.
Re Di Gregorio.
Acurio ⊂ Acurio.
Brenner ⊂ NY. N H & H RR.
Costello ⊂ D, L & W RR.
Kelly—Springfield M Co ⊂ Partridge.
U S ⊂ 622 Bushels of Oysters.
Bencomono ⊂ Erie RR.
Brenzinger ⊂ Penn RR.
Cirone ⊂ Degnon Cont Co.

Adjourned cases:
Stephens Stoyan,
Joseph Gartner.
Isidor Geller,
Isaac Geller.
Max Augustreich,
L. & S Polkman,
Katz & Mondle.
Schogel & Klorman,
A. & A. Holognest.
Involuntary case:
Petition—United D & 10c Stores.
Motions.
Morse Hernstein,
Henry Goodman.
Abraham Storch,
Samuel Seiser.
Michael T Rovatsos.
Abraham Goldenberg.
Robert Rosenfeld,
Charles Blank.
Delta Theatre Corp.
Brenner Talking Mach Co.
Goldberg & Sogman.
Margie & Tripoli.
Prudential Candy (2.)
Cushman & Co.
Arthur J Lewis.
Joseph Stein.
Woronoff & Edson.
Wallach Bros.
Jake Wiener.
Max Raffelowitch.
Richard Baldwin, A & A Bolognest.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J. — At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Case on—Oppenheimer ⊂ State Bd of Tax Com'rs (13, '14, '15) E Riv Gas Co ⊂ Com'rs Taxes & Assess (3.)
Norwood Park Co ⊂ same (1914, '15.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Weeks, J. — At 10:15 A. M.
Peck ⊂ Toole.
Merchant ⊂ Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy ⊂ same.
De Marco ⊂ Lefee.
Same ⊂ Colby.
Interstate Note, &c, Co ⊂ Marx.
Cushman ⊂ Amsud.
Fronks ⊂ Bd. of Edu of Union Free School, &c.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fisher ⊂ Hehman.
McElhiney ⊂ same.
Guenther ⊂ Ridgway Co.
Stewart ⊂ Stuart.
Kny-Scheerer Co ⊂ CNY
Sederquist ⊂ Williston.
Masterson ⊂ Masterson.
Tower ⊂ Mass R & Ins.
Kramer ⊂ Kramer.
Baum ⊂ Stockwell.
Strauff ⊂ Strauff.
Roosevelt ⊂ Roosevelt.

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Masterson ⊂ Masterson.
Tower ⊂ Mass R & Ins.
Kramer ⊂ Kramer.
Baum ⊂ Stockwell.
Strauff ⊂ Strauff.
Roosevelt ⊂ Roosevelt.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Sinskeimer ⊂ Underpinning & Pile Foundation Co ⊂ Gas.
Guarino ⊂ Reidy Elec.
Rousheim ⊂ Knick Ice.
Mendelowitz ⊂ Nassau Elec RR.
O'Connor ⊂ same.
Golden ⊂ Bradley Cont.
Walsh ⊂ same.
Reinald ⊂ NY Rys.
De Gayno ⊂ Int R T.
De Cola ⊂ same.
Manciewitz ⊂ same.
Meisel ⊂ Schwarzstein.
McMahon ⊂ Int R T Co
Kogler ⊂ same.
Bailey ⊂ H RR.
Khatchigian ⊂ Alexander.
Fay ⊂ Mail & Express
Gardner ⊂ Penn RR.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Stein ⊂ Cranium 88 Co.
Baumgarten ⊂ Am Sug Ref Co.
Goldstein ⊂ Rosalsky.
Schoppmeyer ⊂ Mulrooney.
Stone ⊂ Leigh Val RR
Ruguff ⊂ Cohen.
Henner ⊂ Engel.
Dayton Int R T Co.
Nolan ⊂ Regan
Kesmel ⊂ Kahn.
Beck ⊂ Moore.
Harr ⊂ Burns Bros.
Schilling ⊂ Jefferson Laundry Co.
Duggan ⊂ Lepinx Rlty
Murphy ⊂ Jagels & Bellis, Inc.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Pragel ⊂ Y. & C. Co.
Sheppard ⊂ Koch Exp Co.
Carroll ⊂ La Riev Co.
Middleton ⊂ Schweitzer
Welsbroth ⊂ NY Rys.
Mac Padden ⊂ Murison.
Hinz ⊂ Hinz.
Casler ⊂ de Paris.
Kantrowitz ⊂ Bergman.
Mememinsky ⊂ Claver Farms Co.
Read ⊂ Lauer.
Cline ⊂ Int R T.
Lundi ⊂ Dittrich.
Giambattis ⊂ Nondisco.
Gerling ⊂ Gerling.
Hochst ⊂ I. RR.
Reinhard ⊂ Hebert.
Reinert ⊂ E Reiss & Co, Inc.
Green ⊂ Miller.
Ita Grape ⊂ Montgomery ⊂ Wertham Bag, &c., Co.
Re Gerlach.
Re Novelty Press, Inc ⊂ Boehler.
Werfelmann ⊂ Von Acten.
Gundrum ⊂ Englander.
CNY Jackman.
Re Greenberg.
Potter ⊂ Burchell-Johnston Corp.
Sinsky ⊂ Good.
CNY ⊂ Brinkerhoff.
Chapin ⊂ Hargraph Lubin Selig-Essanay
Kleeman ⊂ Caroline Rly.
Lacaiza ⊂ Gilmartin Rly.
Brenner ⊂ Cramer.
Hill ⊂ Holbrook, C & R
No Amer Dist Co ⊂ Doubbrookd.
Fox ⊂ O'Brien (2.)
Jacob Rlty ⊂ Dalton.
Flynn ⊂ NY Cent RR.
Ehl ⊂ Rity Supervision.
Re Green.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Geyer ⊂ N Y Cons RR
Olawang ⊂ Turk.
Smith ⊂ Clendeltimer & Schwartz P R Co.
Kirby ⊂ Ames Transfer
Gross ⊂ N Y Rys.
Rose ⊂ Show Corp.
Marcus ⊂ Miller.
Vitale ⊂ N. Y. Rys
Henkovic ⊂ Stoller & Cook Co.
Case ⊂ Haiff.
Merle ⊂ London (2.)
Bullman ⊂ Liberal Hold ing Co.
Maberra ⊂ Smith.
Chertaw ⊂ Shipley Const Co.
Sulmonetti ⊂ Maillard.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Scannell ⊂ Gillespie Co.
Dixon ⊂ Re Shelburne.
Scherer ⊂ Gossert.
Mimura ⊂ Bradley.
Struch ⊂ Park Pl Res.
Schmidt ⊂ Clement.
Fisher ⊂ Koessler.
Hulkin ⊂ Wagner.
Bernstein ⊂ Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Zeplin ⊂ Werner.
Bloodgood ⊂ N Y Tel.
Brisson ⊂ Fox.
Pettford ⊂ Cohen.
Moretti ⊂ Purdy.
Weinstein ⊂ City & Suburban Homes.
Cronin ⊂ Agnew.
Pecarino ⊂ Straus.
Wolfsohn ⊂ Jewish Leader Pub Co.
Hallwaker ⊂ Mandle.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Daft ⊂ Met. Opera Co.
Koenig ⊂ Co, (2)
Bangle ⊂ Equ Imp Co.
Dicker ⊂ Bishop-H-B Co.
Harris ⊂ Colgate & Co (2.)
Levine ⊂ Schwartz.
Hevler ⊂ Wagner.
Frankel ⊂ Kupferschmidt.
Popkin ⊂ Nassa El RR (2.)
Levengston ⊂ Beer.
Arenberg ⊂ H & M RR.
Meyers ⊂ Shipway & Bros.
D'Allessandro ⊂ NY Cent RR.
Fishman ⊂ Feinberg.
Zipper ⊂ NY Con RR.
King ⊂ Ehret.
Trieber ⊂ Feinerman.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sharet ⊂ NY.
Lord Elec Co ⊂ Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Reilly ⊂ U S R & Imp.
Rosenthal ⊂ Horton I C.
Robin ⊂ Frauenthal.
Fleisig ⊂ Fleisig.
L. Boisset ⊂ Buttenweiser.
M Boisset ⊂ same.
Conroy ⊂ Smith.
Clark ⊂ Clark.
Nicholas ⊂ Stewart.
Hellerman ⊂ NY Rys.
L Beall ⊂ Anderson El.
T Beall ⊂ same.
Quinlan ⊂ Quinlan.
Silverman ⊂ B, Q Co. &c, RR.
Prush ⊂ Lincoln Hosp (2)
Bowden ⊂ NY Rys.
Clarkin ⊂ 42 St, &c, Ry.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ing—Keegan ⊂ Imperial Auto Renting Co.
Fay ⊂ Brockway Co.
Gordon ⊂ Carew.
Manfra ⊂ Holbrook.
Cabot & Bol. Corp.
Gallinko ⊂ Miller Truck.
Jolly ⊂ Central Brew.
Gugat ⊂ Low.
Spitzner ⊂ same.
Von Kothbuch ⊂ same.
Hubert ⊂ N. Y. N. H. & H. R. RR.
Silverstein ⊂ CNY & Bd. of Education.
Pavano ⊂ N. Y. Rys.
Nunnon ⊂ Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Kelly ⊂ Nat. Fireproof.
Scher ⊂ Benenson.
Weinberg ⊂ Bklyn. Q. Co. & Sub. RR.
Fernandez ⊂ Murray.
Baraff ⊂ Bklyn Ht. RR.
Wagner ⊂ Perlmutter.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wigmore ⊂ CNY.
Hkins ⊂ same.
L. Lipsky ⊂ same.
Wenger ⊂ NY Cons RR.
Bloom ⊂ Bowitz.
Webber ⊂ CNY.
Siegel ⊂ Bradley Const.
Krnsutski ⊂ same.
Liebman ⊂ Haas (2.)
Scanlon ⊂ Smith.
Fleming ⊂ Earley.
McGlinchey ⊂ Forsythe Bath Co.
Taft ⊂ Lord & Taylor.
Martin ⊂ CNY.
Broderick ⊂ 8 I Midland RR.
Sacks ⊂ Beaver Engineering & Cont Co.
Conroy ⊂ Mallton Rity.
Aatman ⊂ Feuerstein.
Pinell ⊂ Levy.
Cascone ⊂ J B C Bldg Co, Inc.
Tulenko ⊂ Klein.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on—20th St Garage Co ⊂ Moore, No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
O'Brien ⊂ Wilmington.
Langley Slavin Co ⊂ C Meada Co.
R & L. Co ⊂ Frazer.
Weber ⊂ Great Neck Villa Co.
Hayes ⊂ Pasquini.
CNY ⊂ NY Disposal Corp.
Gallin ⊂ Alabama F I.
Seaver ⊂ Southern Surety Co.
McKegney ⊂ Illinois Surety Co.
Smith ⊂ Lumber Co ⊂ Colonial Assur Co.
Metallurgical Sec Co ⊂ Mechanics & Metals National Bank.
Swift ⊂ Poole.
Turtel ⊂ Friel.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sachs & Co ⊂ NY Edison
St. Joseph Society ⊂ Manzisky Inst.
A. Frank & Co ⊂ Morris P. Est.
Falce ⊂ Levi.
Kiel ⊂ Lehmann.
Rosenblatt ⊂ Harris.
Silverman ⊂ Anale-mink Paper.
Hopkins ⊂ Gen Cont & Eng.
Rosen ⊂ Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros ⊂ Mandel.
Murray ⊂ Dillingham.
Stahl ⊂ Klein.
Lubow ⊂ Walker.
C. F. Harms ⊂ Leonhard Michel Brewing.
Stanton ⊂ Holt.
Rieser ⊂ Deming.
Kerr ⊂ Ward.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Craglin ⊂ Berkeley.
Jakubowicz ⊂ Van.
Un Wood Preserving Co ⊂ NY.
Well Globe Ind Co.
Hellbrunner ⊂ Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Central Brew Co ⊂ Campbell.
O'Toole ⊂ Hammer.
Garlock ⊂ Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt ⊂ Harrisburg Pipe, &c., Co.
Young ⊂ Tomlinson.
Kuchler ⊂ Roeder.
Cooper ⊂ Weir.
Zumbach ⊂ Coman.
CNY ⊂ Bradley Cont Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Estate of
Ellen Donnelly
Wills for probate:
Adolph J Schwartz.
Alice W Marescaux.
William P James.
Anita de Bary Leon.
Fred'k A Hammond.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Litigated motions, at
West Side Bk ⊂ Brand Cuparano ⊂ Paterno
Hotel Harris.
Lynn Incandescent L Co ⊂ Parker.
Schmidt ⊂ Rothschild.
Fortune Woolen Co ⊂ Cohalan.
Madison Bernard, Inc ⊂ Tripp.
Squadilo ⊂ Downey.
Hoolahan ⊂ State Cont Co.
F. V. Strauss & Co ⊂ Spitz.
Hoe & Co ⊂ Pagen Iron Works (2.)
Stewart & Co ⊂ Am Pad Co.
Pfeseiger & Mill Co ⊂ Amusement Co.
Bandmansky ⊂ Silverman (2.)
Singer Dev Co ⊂ Stitz.
Prince ⊂ Astor.
Gregorovich ⊂ Klasek.
Fellberg ⊂ Goldenberg.
Rosenberg ⊂ Gallowich.
Lang ⊂ Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Committee ⊂ Farmers' & T Co.
Welshaus ⊂ Wellenstein.
Hersehaft ⊂ Laugdon (2.)
Levine ⊂ Solomon.
Pricoman ⊂ Horn.
Weber ⊂ Int R T Co (2.)
Reynolds ⊂ 8 Well & Son.
Maccarone ⊂ J. Tino & Co.
Pittsburg ⊂ Woolverton.
Wallington ⊂ Co.
Pacific River Nat Bk ⊂ Christaton ⊂ CNY Engineering Co (2.)
D & Title Guar Co ⊂ Lee.
Shaw Walker Co ⊂ May.
McCarthy Co ⊂ Bliss.
Schliemann's Oil, &c, ⊂ Castle Laund Co.
T M Sales ⊂ CNY Prod Exch Bank.
Phalen ⊂ Wellsburger Co.
Co ⊂ Am Silk Mills
Levy ⊂ Gumbiner.
Riverfield ⊂ Menschel Bros.
Neuberg ⊂ Friedman.
McCabe ⊂ Waldeck.
Kanarik ⊂ Heucken & Wilson Co.
Cunnizzara ⊂ Gutstein.
Schechter ⊂ Muller.
Kanarik ⊂ Heucken & Wilson Co.
Rosendorf ⊂ Sommer.
Reslive ⊂ Hoffman.
Man F A Co ⊂ Clare.
Epstein ⊂ Douglas Co ⊂ Clearing Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Silvering ⊂ N Y Rys.
Rahrmann ⊂ Mesaba Realty Co (2.)
Diplin ⊂ Dressler Beard Mfg Co.
Kornbluth ⊂ Goldman.
Drake ⊂ David Mayer Brew Co.
Leventhal ⊂ Home Ins.
Same ⊂ Liverpool, London & Globe Ins Co.
Same ⊂ Boston Ins Co.
Same ⊂ North British & Mercantile Ins Co.
Trainer ⊂ Schwazb.
Boyle ⊂ Ohlbaum.
Levison ⊂ Oes.
Strum ⊂ N Y Rys.
Strasmit ⊂ Held.
Elmer ⊂ D Talmacheck & Co.
Feltugold ⊂ Kelly.
Glaze ⊂ Comstock.
Carroll ⊂ Conplink.
Leff ⊂ Security Bank of N Y.
Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co. Inc ⊂ Schemberg.
Kasmir ⊂ Louis Bauer.
Franklin Bros & Sieloberg, Inc ⊂ Amsterdam.
Lewis ⊂ Penn RR.
Merkel ⊂ Gower.
Dublin ⊂ same.
Lotstein ⊂ N Y R. S.
Holmes ⊂ Princess Restaurant.
Ohrbach ⊂ R A Gusheer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.
Lezynsky ⊂ Lezynsky.
Adiman ⊂ Sternpold.
Gerstenzang ⊂ Rosenstreich.
Shepherd ⊂ Toole.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Primrose Waist Co ⊂ Nat Garment Co.
Abel ⊂ Ollendorf Co.
A. Wittnauer Co ⊂ Ollendorf Co.
Siegel ⊂ Riesor.
Zubow ⊂ Saltzberg.
Silverstein ⊂ Rhode Island Ins. Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Reinschmidt ⊂ Steckler.
Ludwig ⊂ Misel.
Drillman ⊂ British-Am. Assur. Co.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Delehanty, J.—Tax Lien Co. ⊂ Gourlie—Arthur R. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Manhattan Sav. Inst. ⊂ Brady—Leo Leventrett.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Kroner ⊂ Angel Const.
Germania Life Ins Co ⊂ Mooney.
Fire ⊂ French.
Re Hubbard.
Re Public Service Com (Mott Av).

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.
Singh ⊂ Winton Motor.
Richard ⊂ Schwartz.
Roper ⊂ Paolino.
Rubin ⊂ Levy. (2).
Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Burke ⊂ Higgins.
Same ⊂ Higgins & Stanton Const Co.
Same ⊂ Silberberg.
Damsgaord ⊂ Kursheedt Pink ⊂ Leahink.
Turner ⊂ Hud & Man Ry.
Joyce ⊂ CNY.
Smith ⊂ Lumber Co ⊂ Colonial Assur Co.
Metallurgical Sec Co ⊂ Mechanics & Metals National Bank.
Swift ⊂ Poole.
Turtel ⊂ Friel.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sachs & Co ⊂ NY Edison
St. Joseph Society ⊂ Manzisky Inst.
A. Frank & Co ⊂ Morris P. Est.
Falce ⊂ Levi.
Kiel ⊂ Lehmann.
Rosenblatt ⊂ Harris.
Silverman ⊂ Anale-mink Paper.
Hopkins ⊂ Gen Cont & Eng.
Rosen ⊂ Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros ⊂ Mandel.
Murray ⊂ Dillingham.
Stahl ⊂ Klein.
Lubow ⊂ Walker.
C. F. Harms ⊂ Leonhard Michel Brewing.
Stanton ⊂ Holt.
Rieser ⊂ Deming.
Kerr ⊂ Ward.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Craglin ⊂ Berkeley.
Jakubowicz ⊂ Van.
Un Wood Preserving Co ⊂ NY.
Well Globe Ind Co.
Hellbrunner ⊂ Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Central Brew Co ⊂ Campbell.
O'Toole ⊂ Hammer.
Garlock ⊂ Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt ⊂ Harrisburg Pipe, &c., Co.
Young ⊂ Tomlinson.
Kuchler ⊂ Roeder.
Cooper ⊂ Weir.
Zumbach ⊂ Coman.
CNY ⊂ Bradley Cont Co.

PART XIX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wigmore ⊂ CNY.
Hkins ⊂ same.
L. Lipsky ⊂ same.
Wenger ⊂ NY Cons RR.
Bloom ⊂ Bowitz.
Webber ⊂ CNY.
Siegel ⊂ Bradley Const.
Krnsutski ⊂ same.
Liebman ⊂ Haas (2.)
Scanlon ⊂ Smith.
Fleming ⊂ Earley.
McGlinchey ⊂ Forsythe Bath Co.
Taft ⊂ Lord & Taylor.
Martin ⊂ CNY.
Broderick ⊂ 8 I Midland RR.
Sacks ⊂ Beaver Engineering & Cont Co.
Conroy ⊂ Mallton Rity.
Aatman ⊂ Feuerstein.
Pinell ⊂ Levy.
Cascone ⊂ J B C Bldg Co, Inc.
Tulenko ⊂ Klein.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on—20th St Garage Co ⊂ Moore, No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
O'Brien ⊂ Wilmington.
Langley Slavin Co ⊂ C Meada Co.
R & L. Co ⊂ Frazer.
Weber ⊂ Great Neck Villa Co.
Hayes ⊂ Pasquini.
CNY ⊂ NY Disposal Corp.
Gallin ⊂ Alabama F I.
Seaver ⊂ Southern Surety Co.
McKegney ⊂ Illinois Surety Co.
Smith ⊂ Lumber Co ⊂ Colonial Assur Co.
Metallurgical Sec Co ⊂ Mechanics & Metals National Bank.
Swift ⊂ Poole.
Turtel ⊂ Friel.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sachs & Co ⊂ NY Edison
St. Joseph Society ⊂ Manzisky Inst.
A. Frank & Co ⊂ Morris P. Est.
Falce ⊂ Levi.
Kiel ⊂ Lehmann.
Rosenblatt ⊂ Harris.
Silverman ⊂ Anale-mink Paper.
Hopkins ⊂ Gen Cont & Eng.
Rosen ⊂ Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros ⊂ Mandel.
Murray ⊂ Dillingham.
Stahl ⊂ Klein.
Lubow ⊂ Walker.
C. F. Harms ⊂ Leonhard Michel Brewing.
Stanton ⊂ Holt.
Rieser ⊂ Deming.
Kerr ⊂ Ward.

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Wigmore ⊂ CNY.
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L. Lipsky ⊂ same.
Wenger

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The centre of the northern disturbance has reached the New England coast and is passing eastward. It has been attended by unsettled weather and local rains in the Atlantic States north of Virginia, the extreme upper Ohio Valley, and the lower region. Generally fair weather prevailed in the other regions. Cool weather continued in the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, while moderate temperatures prevailed throughout the Southern States, the Plains States, and the regions west thereof. The indications are that the weather will be overcast and cool Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, strong shifting winds becoming west; Middle Atlantic, moderate west; South Atlantic, East and West Gulf, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Overcast and continued cool Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Partly cloudy and continued cool Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	49	4 P. M.	68	49
8 A. M.	50	6 P. M.	66	45
9 A. M.	51	9 P. M.	64	45
12 M.	57	11 P. M.	64	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.71 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.71 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:15—28 W. 134 St., Hy. Freeman...Not given	
2:00—88 Lavington St., Lang & Roth...	Slight
5:20—1,504 Brook Av., Jacob Goldseet	Slight
8:15—300 Grand St., Herman Sazer...	Slight
9:35—300 Brook Av., Abr. Kasan...	Slight
9:50—Front of 82 Av D (auto,) Isaac Goetz...	Slight
10:00—130 W. 110 St., Howard Thompson...	Slight
11:20—2 W. 138 St., Mrs. D. Cox...	Slight
11:35—132 Bleecker St., Bleecker Table Co...	Slight
P.M.	
1:50—736 Broadway, not given...	Slight
3:40—31 E. 28 St., Loewy & Co...	Slight
5:05—25 W. 103 St., Chas. Wall...	Slight
5:45—48 Laight St., Rosenstein Bros..	Slight
7:35—1,307 Wash., Av.; B. Steinbaum.	Slight
7:40—442 Water St.; L. Stringham...	$2,000
8:50—50 Charles St.; Geo. Kassler...	Slight
9:20—256 Bowery; N. Neuman Mfg. Co.	$1,000
10:55—74 Catharine St., Thos. Norton..	Slight

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, immediately, $1,500 second mortgage; 20 monthly payments; highly improved Long Island residence; city limits; bonus. M 1 Times.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Parlor floor for dentist or other offices, near 6th Av. and subway; improvements. 32 East 28th St.

Will sublet half of our office on eleventh floor of 299 Madison Av., corner 41st St.; space offered is about 25x100; light on both sides; most accessible location; one block from Grand Central; rent reasonable. Apply to Shaller System, on premises.

Skylight studio, with kitchen, to let, near 5th Av. and subway; modern improvements; decorated. 32 East 28th St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet, light loft, 42x100, suitable for manufacturing or sales room; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 29th.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAPLETON PARK

City Homes Near the Seashore

6 to 10 Rooms. $4,000 to $9,000.

Some with Garages. All Modern Improvements. Gardens, Lawns, Porches. ASPHALT STREETS.

30c to 40 a Month Pays Everything.

10% Cash Required. Open for Inspection. Booklet 25 Free.

Alex Building Co.

Opposite 22d Ave. Station at 23d Ave. and 66th St., Brooklyn.

Take Sea Beach Subway in Municipal Building, Park Row, to 22nd Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BY OWNER, DUTCH COLONIAL

One-family, shingle house; 8 large rooms, hall, bath, attic, 18 closets, 3 open fireplaces, hot water heat; modern; in small park, removed from traffic, yet easy access express station, new subway. Reasonable. To see, valley from 177th St. Subway via White Plains Ave. to Post St.

LOVE, 3,300 WALLACE AVE.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MILES OF VALLEY VIEWS

from a charmingly located home on a hillside in Westchester County, about a half hour's ride from the Grand Central; living room, modern house; maples and poplars for shade; apple, peach, and cherry trees, grape vines, currant bushes, asparagus beds; within easy walking distance of station; asking $8,000; offer considered; little cash required.

Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.

FOR SALE.—Modern House, 9 rooms and bath; electricity, spacious porch; plot, 50x100. Price, $6,500.

H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

RYE ACREAGE FOR SALE.

15 Acres 10 Acres 5 Acres

Fronting Forest and Apawamis Avenues; High elevation; extended view of Sound.

ANDERSON REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,500 to $4,300 QUALITY BUNGALOWS Fit for a Queen

Overlooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder, Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I. 'Phones 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath; combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot, overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $850 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. L. Hughes, 340 E. 14th St.

LONG ISLAND

THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

To Keep Pictorial Section.

Elegant binder for The New York Times Sunday Pictorial Section sent for $1.75. Ornament for library table, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS. Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach; good boating and the best of fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,950 complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUNGALOW, $1,825, COMPLETE, with a beautiful plot of ground, shade trees, &c., near station and Sound; abundance of boathing, bathing, and fishing; makes an ideal Summer and all-year home; bungalow well built, roomy, with spacious veranda; easy terms. B. Jones, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 5th Av.

Beautiful cottage, overlooking water, improvements, thirty minutes out; boating, bathing privileges. H. W. Wier, 253 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Ford Touring, 1915, good as new, electric lighting and starting equipment, &c.; $400. Maxwell Touring, 1915, electric lighting and starting equipment; A1 condition; sacrifice $400.

Hupmobile Touring, 1915, first-class condition; a bargain.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.

Brand new Packard twin six.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.
1915-1914 Stutz Bearcat.
1914 Maxwell Runabout.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR; cannot tell from new; has every equipment, including extra shoe and tube; no reasonable offer refused. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1914, 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, have full equipment, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK ROADSTER, 1913 model, like new in both condition and appearance; has every equipment; will sell very reasonable. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 model touring car, just like new in both condition and appearance; will sell very reasonable. H. A. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, excellent condition; electric starting and lighting equipment; $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman, 1,956 Broadway. Col. 5020.

For sale at bargain.—Stevens-Duryea big six touring, 54 H. P.; thoroughly overhauled at cost of $1,200. Call Hudson Motor Car Co., 1,890 Broadway.

For Sale.—Stearns-Knight 7-passenger; has been run 13,000 miles; $1,750; H. C. Nail, Avenue C and 17th St., Brooklyn, or telephone Owner, 2227 Flatbush.

Best bargain ever offered in used cars; Velie, Studebaker, Hudson; full electric equipment; cash or installments. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Simplex (1915) limousine 30 H. P.
Packard (1915) touring, 3-38 H. P.
Lancia (1916) runabout, 25; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Garage for rent, 9 West 12th; capacity four cars; chauffeur's quarters. Inquire Lucas, 66 5th Av.

Packard 1915 Phaeton, five passenger Touring; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard touring cars, monthly service; reasonable. C. Ortenblad, 220 West 65th St. Columbus 3259.

For hire—1916 or 1915 Packards; hour, week, month. Wilmarth, Schuyler 9018.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, 1915-1916 ROADSTER for own use, 2,425 Adams Bldg.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our Special Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Col. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920

Real Estate Wanted.

7 or 8-room bungalow with garage to rent; must be a good location; new house preferred. G 255 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

4 story and basement; residence or furnished rooms; 17th St.—2d Ave., opposite park. Bohlen, 296 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Little home near Jamaica Bay, house and big ground; grape arbor, lots of fruit trees, vegetable patch, &c.; owner cannot occupy, so will sell for $1,650 on easy terms. J. Baas, Box 108 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 7-room Queen Anne cottage, newly decorated, with nice garden plot; owner will sell cheap to quick buyer for $200 cash and $18 monthly. Mrs. B. Paton, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 1 flight up.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

35TH, 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table board; references.

37 EAST 53D ST. Rooms with board; references; table guests.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 33d St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. Rooms, with bath; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Single light room; excellent board; steam heat; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; excellent table; good service; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large, small rooms; references.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Splendid, large, sunny room; dressing room, bath, electricity.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable small rooms, all conveniences; table guests.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, with bath; small room; near park; Summer rates.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive accommodations, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good table; baths; electricity; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second floor front room; reasonable; near Park; private house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—One handsome room, all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath adjoining; southern exposure; single room, large enough for two; table guests.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Sunny front room, also single; board optional; reasonable.

115TH, Corner Manhattan, near Park.—Family hotel; pleasant rooms, suites; good board; social surroundings; $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson water; good meals; telephone; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Healthiest section; the Audubon; bright rooms or suites; excellent meals and service; hotel accommodations, boarding house prices. 2757 Audubon.

GENTLEMAN

WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS; ATTRACTIVE HOME. 321 W. 89TH ST., NEAR DRIVE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant connecting rooms, with superior board, $10-$15 weekly; exceptional surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (163d.)—Two double rooms, running water; private house. Audubon 6813.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two gentlemen desire one large or two single rooms, with meals, in private American family; vicinity Broadway, 42d to 125th St.; reference. M 2 Times.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; private family; upper west side; state terms. L 89 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

New apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, bath; electricity, telephone, 1,061 Madison Av., (80th.) Campbell.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Sublet, five months, living room, three bedrooms, bath; attractively furnished; library, baby grand piano; $110. Hotel San Remo, 74th, Central Park West, Apartment 511, after 4 P. M.

158D ST., 445 WEST.—CHARMING 5-ROOM SUITE; EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, IN MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT. KING HAVEN. PHONE AUDUBON 1097.

At 651 West 169th St.—Exclusive corner apartment, 2 rooms, bath; attractively furnished; electric stove; southern and eastern exposure; sacrifice, $200 to October. Seen Monday. 4440 Audubon.

Well furnished, six rooms, high class elevator apartment; can be seen by appointment. Greenhall, 605 West 115th St. Tel. 3673 Morningside.

130th, 610 West.—Family leaving city; will sublet handsomely furnished seven-room apartment overlooking Hudson. Telephone 0779 Audubon.

83d St., 324 West.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; very reasonable. Superintendent.

SEVEN ROOMS, well furnished; electricity free; modern improvements; $60 month, May to Oct. Apt. 45, 220 W. 107th.

Oceanic Apartments.—Handsomely furnished 5-6 rooms, kitchenette; piano; linen; silver; Summer rates. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

Furnished—West Side.

Broadway, 2,030, (70.)—Beautifully furnished; 5 rooms, 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86th St., 50 East.—Ground floor, 8 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; all improvements.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $55; light, outside rooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

136th St., 615-621 West, (adjoining Riverside Drive.)—Bright 5 and 6 room apartments; hallboys, electric light, telephone; A1 service; to lease to responsible tenants only by owner; rents $36 and up.

Corner, seven rooms, one flight, $40; two flights, $35; put in order to suit. Janitor, 318 West 121st St. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Modern apartment, 7 rooms, $40; one flight; 5 rooms, $29; hall service. Supt., 523 West 138th St. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet—Two-room, kitchenette; southern exposure. Agent, on premises, 485 West 119th St. Tel. Morningside 8200.

90TH ST., 129-31 WEST.—Second and third floors, six rooms and bath; good service; owner has charge; rents $36-$38; concession to good tenant; references required.

Modern six-room apartment, $45; elevator, hall service; only one vacant. Supt., 507 W. 124th St. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Sublet, cheap, six rooms, unfurnished, 315 West 79th St. Quinn. Inquire of hallboy.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 80th St. & B'way, N. Y.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEWOMAN.—Small downtown business men's club desires a capable gentlewoman to plan and direct simple luncheons; home cooking desired; applicant must be capable cook and willing to do some work; salary $100.00 per month. R 16 Times Downtown.

GIRL (white) for general housework; good plain cook; good wages; no washing; must have city references. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St., city.

GIRLS for filling and shipping department, experience not necessary. Apply Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, BY ONE OF THE FOREMOST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY ON TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED DRAPED AND READY TO WEAR LADIES' HATS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND FULLY CAPABLE AND PROLIFIC IN ORIGINATING AND DEVELOPING NEW IDEAS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON; A REAL OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS IN ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE WITH FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS BOX M 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE or attendant or undergraduate for insane hospital; pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St., N. Y., at 2 P. M. today for an interview with the matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ARTISTIC French dressmaker wishes engagements in families; $5 a day or home. Mlle. Marguerite, 302 W. 102. 9639 River.

BOOKKEEPER, eight years' experience, trial balance, take charge; salary $16-$18. M 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking full charge; any system; knowledge stenography; Christian. K 142 Times.

COMPANION, experienced reader and musician, wishes engagement few hours daily to invalid or convalescent. L 148 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French governess to take out or instruct children mornings. Apply to Employer. Riverside 3177.

GRADUATE of high school, also of Eagan School of Business, capable and efficient stenographer, with 6 months' experience in office of a prominent C. P. A., desires employment. K 50 Times.

PROOFREADER, thoroughly experienced, (job and book; first to final;) capable preparing copy and layout; experienced fashion writer; ready-to-wear garments advertising; educated; executive ability. L 141 Times.

SECRETARY. — Thoroughly competent stenographer, ten years' experience in legal work, desires position as secretary; best references from high-class law firms; salary $25. M 359 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, educated, desires position, writer's country place for Summer. L 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced, well educated, tactful, efficient; am mature and both capable and willing to accept responsibility; excellent references; salary, $15 to begin. Miss A., 36 West 123d St. Telephone Harlem 518.

STENOGRAPHER.—NEAT APPEARANCE; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE; WILLING WORKER; $10. MISS A. STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1319.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, honest, for man and wife, apartment on Washington Heights, day hours only; no laundry; state wages, references. M 4 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, filers, cashiers; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; conscientious worker; good education; take technical or commercial dictation rapidly and accurately; $18. M 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; knowledge billing; references; $14-$12. K., 8,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 3½ years' experience; reliable; best references; $10. M 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper. — High school graduate; 2 years' experience; $10. M 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 6 years' commercial experience; $15. Suite 314, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; efficient, painstaking; $20; young lady. Clarkin, 1,342 Franklin Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Seeks position where Spanish speaking is necessary. S. Parker, 1,408 Sterling Pl., Bklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, with places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housewworkers, (couple German,) butlers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

18TH ST, 144 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

40TH, (275 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished double room, private bath; kitchenette, electric light, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

LEXINGTON AV., 250, (cor. 35th St.)—For refined people; references exchanged; also parlor floor for doctor or dentist.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,054, (75.)—Large room, alcove; small rooms; Summer rates. Loeffler.

MADISON, 220, (36th St.)—Large and small, furnished and unfurnished rooms, bath, suitable for office, studios or residence.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; references.

12TH, 88 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; steam, telephone; reference.

16TH, 89 WEST.—Newly renovated, clean rooms; porcelain baths; telephone; continuous hot water.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large room, nicely furnished, with board.

28TH ST., Between Broadway and 6th Av.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, $14 weekly, $50 monthly; first-class service; rooms with bath at reasonable rates; same rate two persons in room. CALEDONIA HOTEL.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 824 Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom and bath, $18 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

37TH, 11½ WEST.—Attractive single rooms; for gentlemen only.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large parlor floor, electricity, suitable high-class business; reasonable.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front, corner room, four windows, adjoining bath; modern apartments.

57TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room, continuous hot water supply, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; reasonable.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Very select furnished rooms, facing Central Park; every convenience; reasonable.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, well kept private house; some with kitchenette.

71ST ST., 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, parlor floor, bath, studio, living.

73D, 160 WEST.—Fine front room; large closets; gentlemen only; near subway and "L"; references required.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; board optional; near river; phone, subway.

73D, 242 WEST. Large room, with or without private bath; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms, bath; telephone; references exchanged; reasonable.

76TH, 3 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Large room, private baths, $8-$12; convenient L.

75TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; $7, $10, $12.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small, or for music studios; references. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77th, 102 West.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; references.

78TH.—Beautiful suite, with bath; private home; gentlemen; electricity; telephone. Schuyler 8472.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Desirable front parlor, alcove; all conveniences; electricity; delightful Summer location.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; facing Broadway; exclusive. HOLTON.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled cuisine; cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. 30 minutes from Broadway.

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away. W. T. READE, Prop.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

FURNITURE FACTORY, CENTRALLY LOCATED IN MICHIGAN, WANTS TO CONTRACT WITH JOBBERS OR MANUFACTURERS TO PRODUCE SPECIAL LINES OF FURNITURE OR WOODENWARE NOVELTIES. CAN HANDLE A VOLUME OF $200,000 ANNUALLY. WRITE MR. L. G. TORGLER, BOX 92, STATION C, TOLEDO, OHIO.

SILK MILLS.

Established business with strong selling organization having big, intimate following of retailers and costume, waist, underwear manufacturers will consider proposition to handle silks, crepes, chiffons; only direct mill connections entertained. L 177 Times.

WANTED.—Five young men, active and reliable and able to invest $500 each (on easy terms,) to sell in Newark and vicinity interests in substantial and profitable co-operative enterprise; highest banking references. Address Littleton Kirkpatrick, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg., Phone Barclay 7394.

Capital desired in manufacturing chemical business; no competition; enormous profits to be enjoyed until a year after the war, and thereafter about 30%; the plant investment. Staple. M 226 Times Downtown.

$5,000 to $10,000 buys fully equipped factory, children's garments, large orders, splendid chance for hustler; cause, poor health. L 178 Times.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. X 229 Times Annex.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged, Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Electric Vacuum Cleaner, cost $60, hardly used; bargain at $40; demonstration 9 to 4. 2 West 123d.

$65 Peerless check writer like new, $30. Steiner Co., 162 West 23d.

Purchase and Exchange.

Bargain.—New mahogany furniture, new rugs. Audubon 9282. Apartment 4D. No dealers.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS with special edition experience; commission basis; must be live wires and temperate; permanent position; report at once, ready to start, or write The Gardiner Co., 205 Arcade Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man wanted, one who can also take charge of factory records. Write, stating previous experience and salary expected. G 229 Times Downtown.

BENCH HANDS, first-class, on electrical machine work. Apply Electric Operations Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted in printing office to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply 8th floor, Williams Printing Company, 11th Av. and 36th.

BOY, over 16 years of age; just from school preferred; good opening for bright boy; $5 per week. M 254 Times Downtown.

BOY, by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active; one just from school preferred. Address Opportunity, L 165 Times.

BOYS for shipping department and stock work; good chance for advancement. Apply Bellas, Hess & Co., 99 Morton St.

BRICKLAYERS wanted at Farview, Penn., about 30 miles above Scranton; all Summer's work. Aply to J. Z. Loop, Superintendent.

BUYER OF HOSIERY.—Experienced; must be acquainted with mills to buy direct, jobs as well as regular goods. L 150 Times.

CARPET LAYER and FITTER, experienced, steady position to sober, competent man. Hankinson, 423 East 63d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, careful chauffeur for a Cadillac car. Address, with references, Punctual, X 263 Times Annex.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT.—Pay $12 a week, board, room, and laundry; must have license, and be able to run a small A. C. electric lighting plant. Givens Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

FOREMAN and assistant foreman wanted for stitching department in new canvas belt factory; must be experienced; answer with full details, otherwise no attention given; good opportunity for ambitious, competent men. Z 311 Times Annex.

LABORERS wanted at Farview, Penn., about 30 miles above Scranton; all Summer's work. Apply to J. Z. Loop, Superintendent.

MAN AND WIFE wanted for work on poultry farm; man to help with poultry, woman to board help; must have good references; good position for competent couple. Box 157, Groton, Conn.

MAN, experienced, to operate Vacuum kettles manufacturing glace pineapples and glace cherries; out-of-town position; state references. Address K 153 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to work on large poultry farm; woman to do work in boarding house, man to help with poultry; must have best of references; good position for honest, willing couple. Box 157, Groton, Conn.

NIGHT WATCHMAN; must have first-class references; wages $50 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER and CASHIER.—Capable man as office manager and cashier, wholesale ribbon house; must be good correspondent, capable of directing others, tactful, and have unquestioned references. Address, stating full details, including salary expected, R 15 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, good address, to call on business houses in city; permanent, good-paying position; commission basis. M. L. Company, 110 Madison Av., Near 29th St.

SILVERSMITHS,

TIFFANY & CO.

Require first-class Silversmiths.

Tiffany & Co., For

IRISHMAN AT FRONT TAKES GOFF TO TASK

Trooper McSweeney Says His Views Don't Represent Those of Patriots.

SEEN AS TEUTON APOLOGIST

From Trenches He Sends to The Times Copy of Letter He Wrote on Justice's Speech.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following letter and enclosure from the French battle front:

On Active Service, France,
April 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attached you will please find my letter to John W. Goff, Justice of your Supreme Court of New York.

I wish you to publish same for me that your people may know that we Irishmen in the trenches are not represented by the so-called "John Goff Society of Irish Friends."

We are represented by men—Irishmen who act; men who do not belong to Government trouble makers and Fenian murderers and rebels.

Thanking you in advance, if receive your paper almost every four days or a week in the trenches.) I admire your paper, so good for our cause.

Your Sunday paper is excellent. All my comrades are delighted to read same. We are going to beat the Kaiser; we are going to make good Mr. Asquith's words at the outbreak of war. Yours very truly,

Trooper H. M. McSWEENEY, No. 107,300, B Squadron, Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, C. E. F., France.

The inclosure which Trooper McSweeney sent to THE TIMES with the letter above reads, with some necessary eliminations of phrases characterizing Justice Goff, as follows:

On Active Service, France,
April 6, 1916.

Justice John W. Goff, Supreme Court, New York City:

Sir: As an Irishman fighting side by side with Irishmen thousands of them, men, every man I want to express my deep pity for your seeming silly and ill-studious actions. I refer to your statements, read by me in New York papers, made in the George Cohan Theatre on March 5, bearing upon the subject, "England and Tyranny," and your seeming pro-Germanism.

As I write I think perhaps it would be just as well to forget your statements, you and your Roche stand. Nevertheless I continue to tell you that you and your crowd of so-called "Friends of Ireland" do not represent the loyal Irishmen now in the shed to avenge the murders of your German friends.

I think that you do not represent the men of the Irish Guards, the Munsters, the Lefinsters, and the Connaughts!

I say: You do not represent the men of Ireland. I repeat you and your friends never will. You whose title is "Justice" can see only in the actions of a murdering nation a nation of spies and treacherous cowards; multitudinous. Only such as you, John Goff, can see justice in the murders of women and children. You have, like the Kaiser, figured wrong. Ireland is true to herself, to her history today, Irishmen like not the taint of deceit, and, white raven-seeking hearts, they are not found in the midst of cowards preaching disloyalty and hatching murderous plots. * * *

It is not necessary to go into details as to what Germany has done. I have seen with my own eyes her wrought and loathe the Kaiser. There stands no church of the Irishman's faith in North France and Belgium.

To use American slang, I will tell you that just as soon as you sit in a seat where you do not belong, England, old England and Scotland and Ireland will dictate to your haters the terms of peace. It is only the gathering in which neutrals wish to use your own slang, "We have the Kaiser's goat now." He is weighed and found wanting. * * *

Once again, let me tell you that you do not represent United States Irishmen. We want men to represent us. * * *

TROOPER H. M. McSWEENEY,
No. 107,300, B Squadron, Second
C. M. R., C. E. F., France.

Justice Goff, seen at his home, 410 West Tenth Street, last night, said that he had not received a copy of Trooper McSweeney's letter, and that the sentiments expressed in the latter surprised him very much, "as," he said, "I had no idea that my speech before the Irish Race Convention, to which the writer evidently refers, would have such a result. I have, however, received letters on the subject, both pro and con. Until I receive the letter, and can determine that the standing of the writer makes a reply necessary, I have no comments to make in reply to Trooper McSweeney."

Justice Goff's speech before the Irish Race Convention, which was held at the Hotel Astor on March 4, which was said to be "a spontaneous outflow of the Irish heart at the psychological moment," contained the following statement:

"In the outcome of the great war, and as between the combatants now engaged, we have one supreme interest and one only, and that is to see England, the tyrant and oppressor of Ireland and her people, the evil genius of France and of every nation blighted by her alliance, defeated."

ASSAILS THE NEWSPAPERS.

Labor Forum Speaker Calls Their Proprietors Plutocratic.

There was no disorder at the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School last night, where a musical and dramatic program was given, followed by an address, illustrated with stereopticon views, on the subject of "Eight Hours—Then What?" by Isaac Russell. Augustin Duncan, a brother of Isadora Duncan, gave a dramatic reading from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." Benjamin Brune, a tenor, sang an aria from the opera "Martha."

During his address Mr. Russell paid his respects to the newspaper proprietors, against whom he believed a struggle would eventually take place.

"Your enemies are not the reporters," he told the audience. "The owners of the newspapers are in link with plutocracy. Today plutocracy has a censorship in every newspaper office. The work of the reporters is rearranged by the headline writers, who know the policy of the proprietors."

Mr. Russell described the park system of Hartford, Conn., which he believed was adapted to the needs of the workingman in New York. He would have the parks provide every sort of an amusement for the people, so that they could profitably use their eight hours of leisure when they got it in the near future.

SEES FREEDOM IN FORUMS.

Gibney Says Community Centres Make for Social Equality.

Eugene C. Gibney, Superintendent of City Playgrounds and Director of Community Centre, P. S. 188, was the principal speaker last night in the lecture hall of the Church of the Messiah at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. His subject was "The School as the House of the People."

"The whole upward trend of society," Mr. Gibney said, "is toward the acquiring of freedom—national freedom, political freedom and social freedom. We secured national freedom when we liberated the slaves, political freedom with the abolition of feudalism, but social freedom involves race, color and creed. To gain that, we must level the 100,000,000 people in this country. The community centre will go a long way toward this."

Alfred G. Boulton of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, who followed Mr. Gibney, said the Board of Education deserved credit for throwing open the schools to the public.

"The public forum," he said, "will ride corruption out of public life. The press is liable to misinform the public on national and other affairs. Its statements are oftimes distorted."

Mr. Boulton referred to the Maurer flag incident at the Washington Irving High School.

"It looks to me," he continued, "as if the press is anything but friendly. They don't want the people to meet and settle questions that they want to settle themselves. We want industrial and economic preparedness first, and the military preparedness can come along afterwards."

J. E. Arnett of Spokane, Washington, said New York was ahead of the West in its public lectures and in permitting the use of its schools for public meetings, which was not done on the Pacific Coast.

YOUNG ZIONISTS GATHER.

Nathan Straus Addresses Many Jewish Children on the Passover.

Nathan Straus greeted thousands of Jewish children in this city yesterday morning at the Passover gatherings of Young Judea. He urged them to remain true to the traditions of their people and said they might well be proud of being young Zionists.

"Some people may scoff," he said, "and say we are not satisfied with this country. Of course we are satisfied here. They say we cannot be good Americans and still be good Zionists. I say the better the Jews and Zionists we are, the better our Americanism. If our people long for their ancient soil and wish to go there, it is our duty to be loyal and support them. We Zionists ask for a square deal for the entire Jewish people. We demand equal rights for the Jewish people everywhere. We pledge our support to those of our brethren who find it impossible to live in the lands where they are denied the most elementary rights of man and who go to Palestine in search of peace and happiness.

Thirty-five thousand children were attracted to these Passover gatherings given by Young Judea, an organization that promotes Jewish study and spirit among younger Jews. The meetings were held simultaneously in seventeen theatres whose use was donated by William Fox, H. B. Moss, Marcus Loew, and other theatrical managers. In each theatre the celebration consisted of an illustrated lecture on the significance of the festival by a local rabbi, addresses, moving pictures of the life of Moses, declamations and music.

BARTHOLOMEW DUNN WEDS.

Ex-Tammany Leader, Recently in Prison, Marries Mrs. Lakeland.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 23. Bartholomew Dunn, former Tammany leader in the Eighteenth Assembly District, who recently finished serving six months in prison for his connection with frauds in Rockland County road work, was married on Thursday at New Rochelle, N. Y., to Mrs. Olivia Eleanor Lakeland of 38 Beauvoir Avenue, this city. Dunn became involved in road investigation when a contractor on highways in Rockland County, N. Y., about two years ago. He took refuge when under indictment in a sanitarium in Butler, N. J.

It was only after a long search that he was found in the institution. Later he came to the home of Mrs. Lakeland. She announced that she was engaged to marry Dunn, and would spend every cent of her fortune to keep him out of jail. Finally Dunn was taken to New York State, where he served six months. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are living in the Beauvoir Avenue house, the bride's home for six years. The bride owns property here, and is a great lover of thoroughbred dogs, of which she has several prize winners.

ROBINSON ESTATE $116.000.

Daughters Inherit Bulk of Riverdale Woman's Property.

A preliminary appraisal of the estate of Susan E. Robinson, who died recently at her home in Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, shows its value to be about $116,000. Surrogate Schulz, in the Bronx, has signed a decree requiring the executor, C. Walter Artz, to file a bond in that amount. The will was dated March 31, 1914, and names the Fulton Trust Company as trustee.

Cash bequests of $250 each are made to decedent's sister, Lucretia Dean, and her nephew, John Keble Dean; $1,000 each to her three grandsons—Morgan D. Evans, Jr., Edwin B. Strange, Jr., and Mason R. Evans—and $500 to the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

To her two daughters, Lucretia B. Evans and Ethel M. Strange, were left a house and lot each and an equal half in the remainder of the estate in trust. To her niece, Ella M. Booth, was left the income on fifty-three shares of the Troy & Bennington Railroad, in trust. The estate consists principally of railroad and Steel Corporation bonds.

$850,000 FOR NEW CHURCH.

St. Bartholomew's Has That Sum Now—To Raise $1,100,000.

Although no announcement was made at yesterday's service, as had been expected, it was understood privately that the parish officers of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church had raised $850,000 of the $1,100,000 fund required for erection of the proposed new building on Park Avenue at Fiftieth Street.

It is expected that the fund will be completed in about two weeks, and that public announcement can be made by that time. The new plant is intended to cover an entire block front.

FOUNDED 1856

Tenn's Togs—

We are showing in our College Room a splendid variety of every needed requisite for the game.

Norfolks—Pliable Knit fabrics, beautifully blended heather mixtures.

Trousers—Plain and twilled white flannel and Cricket cloth.

Spencers—Loosely knitted pull-overs and coat shape soft shetlands.

Hose—Fine cashmere wool, self-striped and honeycomb patterns in white—black and white plaids and stripes, heather mixtures.

Shoes—Canvas, buckskin and soft tan calf.

Wright & Ditsonand A. G. Spalding 1916 Balls.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

BANDHOLTZ TO RULE PLATTSBURG CAMP

General Wood Assigns Veteran of Hard Campaigns to Teach Rookies.

WON HONOR IN PHILIPPINES

Was Once Commander of the Constabulary and Governor of a Province.

Major Harry L. Bandholtz of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, now in command of the barracks at Plattsburg, has been appointed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood to command the camp of instruction at Plattsburg next Summer. Major Bandholtz is a veteran of the Spanish war and saw service in both the Cuban and Philippine campaigns.

Major Bandholtz was born at Constantine, Mich., in December, 1861. He was graduated at West Point in 1890. He became a First Lieutenant in the regular army in 1897, a Captain in 1899, and Major in 1911.

When the Spanish-American War began Governor Pingree offered him a commission as Major of the Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, but he declined the appointment in order to join his regular regiment, the Seventh Infantry, with which he served as Adjutant at the battle of El Caney and in the subsequent fighting around San Juan Hill, in July, 1900.

As Captain of the Second United States Infantry, Bandholtz went to the Philippine Islands, and immediately joined the expedition of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall against Aguinaldo.

In 1902 Bandholtz was requested by the people of Tayabas Province to become a candidate for Provincial Governor, and was overwhelmingly elected.

Gov. Gen. Taft relieved Major Bandholtz as Governor of Tayabas and appointed him a Colonel of the Philippines Constabulary, placing him in command of a district comprising the whole southern portion of the Island of Luzon. Within a hundred days Bandholtz brought an end to a widespread insurrection under General Simeon Ola.

In 1905 Bandholtz was transferred to command the district of Central Luzon. Within six months he had destroyed the outlaw band and forced the surrender of some of the most notorious outlaws who had ever existed in the Islands. In recognition of this President Roosevelt in June, 1907, promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General and Director of Philippines Constabulary, a post which he held until September, 1913, when he was relieved and ordered to duty in the United States as a Major of Infantry.

RAILROAD OFFICES BURN.

Fire Sweeps Through Southern's Headquarters in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Fire of unknown origin swept through the general office building of the Southern Railroad here tonight. It started on the third floor.

Three telegraph operators and a watchman, the only persons in the building at the time, escaped unhurt.

Much of the work of the Southern's train dispatchers was done from the general offices. This was interrupted when the operators had to flee from their posts, but emergency arrangements were made immediately for handling the situation.

Officials of the road said the most important records were in fireproof vaults on the lower floors and had escaped destruction. The flames made a furnace of the upper part of the building, but the lower floors suffered chiefly from smoke and water.

The loss on the building is estimated at $200,000. The building was a six-story brick and stone structure, with a clock tower, situated at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street, near the Post Office Department. It was built about twenty years ago.

LAW BARS A BOY VOYAGER.

Not with Parents, Wm. Beausire, 10, Must Go to Ellis Island.

Because the Federal laws do not permit children of less than 16 years to enter the United States unless accompanied by their parents, William Beausire, 10-year-old son of a well-to-do English engineer at Valparaiso, Chile, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Louis, was detained on board by the immigration authorities.

The boy was accompanied by his sisters, Miss M. L. Beausire, 21 years old, and Miss L. L. Beausire, 20, and his governess, Miss Katherine Scott, but they could not persuade the Inspectors to allow the boy to accompany them to a hotel for the night.

He remained on board the St. Louis with his governess, and will, with the immigrants, go to Ellis Island today, where a Board of Special Inquiry will pass on his case. It is probable he will be admitted after the formality of taking him to Ellis Island, which is demanded by the Government, has been complied with.

U. S. HANDBOOK FOR RUSSIA.

Compilation of Financial and Commercial Conditions Issued.

As a medium for introducing American goods into Russia, the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce of this city has prepared for exclusive distribution in Russia a handbook on American financial and commercial conditions, containing a directory of selected American business houses. E. C. Porter, Secretary of the Chamber, yesterday said that hitherto American firms had been unable to establish direct contact with Russian distributors and consumers, while Russian firms had no means of developing direct connections with business houses in this country.

The handbook will be printed entirely in Russian and will present a condensed but complete summary of the principal features of the industrial and commercial development of the United States, besides general information relative to commercial organizations, commercial laws, and the details of the organization of American public utilities, railroads, and mineral resources, as well as other data.

Mr. Porter said the book had received the official approval of the Imperial Russian Government, and would be distributed by the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow and its branch in Petrograd, thus assuring its position as a standard work of reference in Russia.

SINGERS TO AID RUSSIANS.

Concert for Refugees' Fund at the Waldorf Tonight.

The concert and dance for the benefit of Russia's war refugees is to be held this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The artists are to be Miss Alice Nielsen of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Miss Makletzoff of the Russian Imperial Ballet, Boris Hambourg, Russian 'cellist, and Claston Sargent, bass. The Russian Choir will sing and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play. Flowers, candy, and champagne will be sold, and Miss Flore Ravel of the Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe, the Baroness Vera de Rops, and others will sell cigarettes.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff and the staff of the Russian Embassy are to be present. Mme. Bakhmeteff is the personal representative of the Dowager Empress of Russia in the United States, and through the former the receipts of the entertainment will be sent to the Russian War Refugees' Committee.

Among those interested in the concert and dance are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Baroness Alfred de Ropp, Miss Mary Pinchot Eno, and the Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy.

MILLS DAMAGED BY FLOOD.

Log-Filled Menominee River Rises and Inundates Part of City.

MARINETTE, Wis., April 23.—Water in the Menominee River rose forty-two inches today. Part of the No. 2 Mill of the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company collapsed, and 500 men were put to work to save the main part of the plant, valued at $200,000.

Parts of North Menominee are under water, and many persons were driven from their homes. Reports from upriver indicate a further rise. Should any of the dams give way heavy damage would result. The river is filled with logs, adding to the danger.

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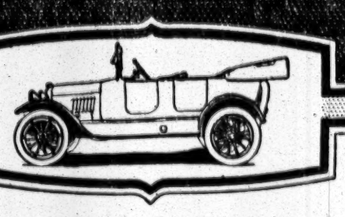

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BUILDS A HOUSEBOAT IN CITY APARTMENT

John Petersen Will Launch His Craft in Pieces from a Second-Story Window.

HAD A NOISELESS SHIPYARD

Amsterdam Avenue Neighbors Not Aware That Boat Was Being Constructed All Winter.

How to launch a motor houseboat fifteen feet long and six wide through a three by seven window in his flat at 703 Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, is a question John Petersen, woodworker and fisherman, answered "for 1,000 newspapers" yesterday. When he does get her out on the Hudson he's going to call her the good ship Exasperation instead of the Izaak Walton, just because he has been bothered so much.

The indoor shipbuilder turned the two front rooms of his flat into a shipyard on New Year's night, when he laid the keel of the Exasperation. Then he had plenty of space to work, but as the stays and cabins and rudders and engine were added noiselessly and one by one, the "shipyard" twenty-five feet long and eleven wide became nearly all ship.

He said he though he had more sense than the old blind wombat that, in anticipation of a pleasant vacation, worked and worked for many days to drag food into his den so that he could take a complete and "snoozeful" rest. The wombat ate his food so quickly and so greedily, and became so fat that when his food was gone he starved to death before he could grow thin enough to crawl out of the small opening.

"I thought about the size of the hole first," said Mr. Petersen, "and I built a knockdown, detachable ship so that I could launch her in pieces out of the second-story window.

None of the other tenants have seen the ship, and if some one hadn't told them their neighbor was building it they'd never have known it, for he has made no noise. There has been sawing, but little pounding, because only screws were used to fasten the pieces together.

The cost of the Exasperation will be about $100, without her two engines. They will cost about $125. Associate builders were Mrs. Petersen—she's going to be Captain—and the two daughters, one 16 and the other 6. The chief builder is going to be first mate and cabin boy, and all exasperators are invited to a seasickless voyage on the Exasperation when she's made more seaworthy and has more than carpet under her keel.

DIX'S FINANCES BETTER.

Ex-Governor Returning from Coast to Find Paper Mills Rushed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 23.—Glens Falls friends of ex-Governor John A. Dix have learned that he and Mrs. Dix will return next month to their home in Thomson from Santa Barbara, Cal. It is said business conditions have materially increased the assets of the bankrupt estate of Mr. Dix, and that there is a prospect of the Trustee paying a much better return to the creditors than heretofore anticipated. Paper mills in which Mr. Dix is a heavy stockholder are rushed with orders at higher prices than ever before, and it is understood an effort will be made to pool the stock of these corporations.

Ex-Governor Dix's liabilities were scheduled as about $90,000, but it was said a large part of his assets consisted of stocks which had suffered from the slump caused by the war. Renewed activity in these industries, it is believed, has materially increased Mr. Dix's chances of meeting the obligations.

AID CITIZENS IN MAKING.

Big Brother and Big Sister Mass Meeting Next Sunday.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements at the Waldolf-Astoria this afternoon final plans will be made for the Big Brother and Big Sister mass meeting, to be held at the Casino Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, next Sunday evening. Cardinal Farley, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, and Bishop David H. Greer will address the meeting.

There will also be brief addresses by Mrs. Ralph Helmer, President Queens Borough Big Sisters; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Jewish Big Sisters; Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong, Catholic Ladies Children's Court Committee; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Director of the Big Sisters; Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association; Alexander H. Kamlnsky, Jewish Big Brothers; Franklin C. Hoyt, President, Big Brother Movement; Alexander H. Geismar, Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Colored Big Brothers; Cornelius F. Collins, Catholic Big Brothers; Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, and Ernest K. Coulter. The purpose of the meeting is to stimulate interest in the work of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and to show what is being done for future citizenship.

On the Committee of Arrangements are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mortimer L. Schiff, Robert L. Gerry, George Gordon Battle, and Max Abelman.

GIRL'S ANNOYER SENTENCED

Workhouse for Youth Who Insulted Telephone Operator.

John T. Scudder, 19 years old, of 115 West Ninetieth Street, who was found guilty last Friday of disorderly conduct on the complaint of Marjorie Quinn, a telephone operator of 118 West Sixty-third Street, was sentenced to two months in the Workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Levy in the Morrisania Court. After his conviction Scudder was remanded to await an investigation by Probation Officer George Lavender. The officer told Magistrate Levy yesterday that Scudder had never been arrested before, and up to this time had borne an excellent reputation.

"I had intended sentencing you to six months," the Magistrate told Scudder, "but this report has influenced me to be more lenient."

Scudder was arrested by Police Captain McKeon of the Kingsbridge Station late on Thursday night. The Captain was passing through the Eastern Parkway when he heard a girl cry out. He left his auto and ran in the direction of the sound to see Miss Quinn jump from a surrey in which she was riding with Scudder and another couple.

Magistrate Levy, after passing sentence on the young man, told the complainant that her escape had been "little short of providential," and warned her against accepting the escort of men whom she did not know well.

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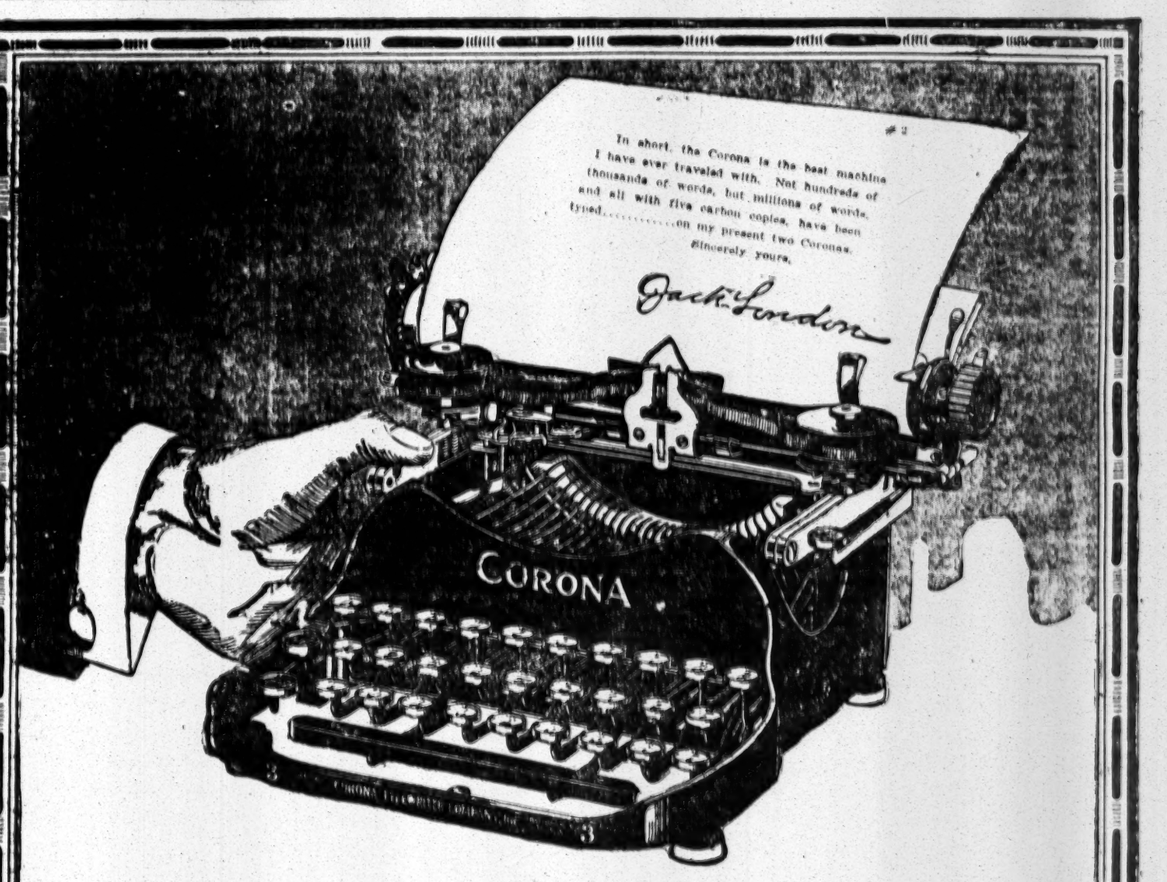
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